CBAbbot 19 Dec 67

Maine Farmer.

AGRICULTURE, MECHANIC ARTS, LITERATURE, NEWS, &c.

VOL. XXXV. AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 18, 1867. NO. 32.

The Maine Farmer.

N. T. TRUE, S. L. BOARDMAN, } Editors.

Our Home, Our Country, and our Brother Man.

The Best Time.

"Any of God's creatures will be good enough if they give them requisite care."

We are constantly beset with queries from well meaning correspondents, asking what season of the year is best for performing certain operations connected with farm and garden work, such as the application of manure, the transplanting of trees, the planting of seeds and the setting of scions. In a great many instances we are able to give them a tolerably satisfactory reply, but we wish them to understand that in nine cases in ten they know as much about it as we do. We do not say this, wishing to dispel from the minds of our attentive readers,—to whom we have from years of intimate connexion become greatly attached—the idea which they have probably, (judging from their numerous queries) obtained in regard to us, viz., that we are possessed of supreme knowledge; neither do we say it for the purpose of acknowledging our own ignorance, which it is doing to some degree. But we do it mainly, to place things in their true light. If a correspondent should write to us inquiring the best time to plant trees, to sow grass seed, or to prune grape vines, we might go on in an article of half a column in length, telling him the very best time to a day, the only way to perform the operation, and setting forth the reasons for and arguments in support of the position taken in the matter. Our correspondent, on reading this would consider the answer as final and explicit, do his work in accordance with the suggestions, and if the operation failed would very likely attribute it to his manner of doing it, rather than to the directions furnished. If he was charitable enough to take this view of it he might possibly try again the next year; but if he took the opposite view, he would of course denounce the editors as men who knew nothing of what they wrote. In either case they might, or might not, have given the query the best answer capable, and one embodying the results of many practical men upon the same subject.

The facts are simply here: We do not believe Nature is so very particular that certain operations performed by man in which her laws are involved, and have to do in a great measure with the results of these operations, can only be done upon a certain fixed time, after which it is impossible to perform them but with impunity. Of course there are fixed laws so plainly visible that even the most ignorant can recognize them, and which men cannot change. No one would think of sowing seed with the ground frozen, or gathering apples in winter. But we believe the best time to do anything—if one knows how to do it—is NOW—provided it is not to harvest ice from rivers in midsummer, or kill hogs before they are fat. By this we mean that men of intelligence, familiar with the operations of the farm and with the open laws of Nature, can properly discriminate, and tell from their experience and observation, when all the works common upon farms, and in orchards and gardens, should be done in order to secure the best results. Manure is good for the land at all times of the year, yet there are some times when it can be applied better than others, when the land is in more need of it or when the crops upon it better admit of its being applied. The farmer ought to be acquainted with these differing circumstances, and act in accordance with the dictates of his judgment. He need not be afraid if he has any manure to spare that it will be lost if put upon the land any time,—his experience will in most cases suggest the best season for doing it. If after haying, and the grass stubble is drying, spread it on; if in the fall and the snow is soon to cover the earth spread it on; if in the spring as soon as the snow is off, and before the appearance of warm spring rains, spread it on, and if in summer with the growing crops upon the ground spread it about them if it is to be had,—especially if in a condensed form.

The same rule holds in the performance of nearly every kind of farm work. We know of nurserymen who transplant trees almost any day in the year, winter or summer, and generally succeed well with the operation—failures being the exception and not the rule. So of grafting. The advice of the old fruit grower to a novice to graft whenever his knife was sharp, had wisdom as well as truth in it, and we are acquainted with successful fruit growers who graft any day in the year when the sap of the tree is in its activity, and never failing to make the scion do well. There are numberless other operations—which those who have made inquiries about will call to mind—all coming under this same head. Our advice is, therefore, to all farmers, do your work whatever it is, whenever you find time to do it, regarding only the fundamental laws of nature cited above. True, the experiences of observing men, continued for a long series of years, may have decided that certain seasons of the year are best for doing certain operations, and notwithstanding this, the operation, if performed at that time may succeed or it may fail. This would only prove that one time is as good as another—while, even those who are considered authority upon the various branches of agriculture and rural economy, differ upon the very questions we have been considering; so that he who plants a tree, manures a spot of earth, sets a scion, lays a drain or performs any other improvement, will have the satisfaction of knowing he has done some good, and we believe in nine cases in ten it will not be necessary—if the job is done in a careful, proper manner—to perform the same thing a second time, even if done when the farmer can attend to it, and before he has consulted an agricultural journal as to which is the *best time*.

We have not written thus because we dislike to receive the queries to which allusion has been made: on the contrary, we are always very glad to receive them—they are suggestive of thought, and not unfrequently we can from our own personal experience, or the reported trials of others, furnish our readers, with the information they seek. When considering queries of the class just mentioned, we always call to mind what the delightful and sagacious "Farmer of Edgewood" writes about city people who have retired to the country, and getting discouraged about their horses or hens or pigs, asks him if they have got the right breed:—"Their griefs (allow me to say)—for they will have them—will not rest upon so inconsiderable a base as a wrong choice of animals; any of God's creatures will be good enough, if they give them requisite care."

CORRECTION. In Mr. Chamberlain's article on the farm stock of Mr. Butman of Plymouth, which appeared in our issue of the 4th inst., the types made him to say the Knox horse belonging to Mr. B. had trotted one mile in 1.22. It should have been one *half mile*.

GOOD SHEEP. Mr. H. C. Trask of Vienna writes us that he has eight ewes, all year olds, from which he recently sheared 58½ lbs. of wool. They are seven-eighths Spanish. [The remainder of your letter is only appropriate for our advertising department.]

Fourth New England Fair.

The fourth annual exhibition of the New England Agricultural Society will take place in connection with the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, upon the grounds of the Narragansett Park Association, in Cranston, near Providence, R. I., on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th of September next. The officers of the N. E. Society for Maine are: Vice President, S. L. Goodale; Member of Executive Committee, John F. Anderson; Trustees—Seth Scammon, Scarboro'; Columbus Steward, North Anson; Waldo T. Pierce, Bangor; Geo. W. Ricker, Bath; J. F. Anderson, Portland.

The arrangements for this grand festival of our New England farmers have been made upon a scale commensurate with the extent of the territory embraced within the limits of the Soicety, and the diversified interests for the promotion of which it has been established. The grounds selected for the exhibition are, without doubt, better located than those upon which any previous fair of the Society has been holden and the extensive accommodations provided for animals, articles and spectaters, have never before been equaled at any exhibition of the kind in our country. Cranston is connected with Providence by steam and horse cars, and ample provisions can be obtained for all visitors. With one feature of the arrangements we are particularly pleased, viz: a committee consisting of gentlemen connected with the press of Rhode Island, has been appointed to receive editors and reporters from abroad, and further the purposes of their being present. If such has been the case at previous exhibitions we have never been aware of it.

The premiums offered amount to ten thousand dollars, and are appropriated for the different classes of farm stock, implements, vegetables, flowers, articles of domestic manufacture, &c. Parties who desire circulars of information, premium lists, &c., can obtain them by addressing Col. Daniel Needham, Boston, Mass., or Col. Amasa Sprague, Providence, R. I.

We give below a list of the committees appointed from Maine, and they may each individually please consider this notice as a warrant that they will be expected to report for duty on the first day of the exhibition.

SHORTHORNS—*Herds, sweepstakes and bulls:* Warren Percival, Cross Hill, Vassalboro'; *cows and heifers:* John F. Anderson, Portland, Chairman, John Wheeler, Cumberland Mills.

DEVONS—*Herds, sweepstakes and bulls:* John F. Anderson, Portland; *cows heifers and heifer calves:* Isaiah Wentworth, East Poland.

AYRSHIRES—*Herds, sweepstakes and bulls:* Nathan Dane, Jr., Alfred; *cows, heifers and heifer calves:* J. P. McKenney, Biddeford.

HEREFORDS—*Herds, sweepstakes and bulls:* J. P. Perley, South Bridgton; *cows heifers and heifer calves:* Isaiah Taylor, Fairfield.

JERSEYS—*Herds, sweepstakes and bulls:* Samuel F. Dike, Bath; *cows, heifers and heifer calves:* M. E. Rice, Stetson.

DUTCH STOCK—*Herds, sweepstakes and bulls:* Jos. Percival, Waterville; *cows, heifers and heifer calves:* Geo. W. Hammond, Cumberland Mills.

GRADE OR NATIVE—Nathan Foster, Gardiner.

WORKING OXEN—*Six years old:* Wm. Scammon, Saco; *Five years old:* J. M. Carpenter, Pittston; *Four years old:* Lorin Adams, Wilton; *Steers:* Geo. A. Rogers, Topsham.

FAT CATTLE—James T. Raymond, Portland.

CALVES—(of any breed, not over eight months old) E. R. French, Chesterville.

HORSES—*Thoroughbreds:* Columbus Steward, North Anson; *Stalions, eight years old:* Wm. H. Black, Ellsworth; *Five years old:* Eben Woodbury, Houlton; *Four years old:* Ira D. Sturgis, Vassalboro', Chairman; Hiram Reed, Augusta; *Three years old:* P. C. Bradford, Winthrop; *Two years old:* P. M. Jefferds, Foxcroft; *Mares:* John D. Lang, Vassalboro'; *Geldings and Fillies:* Abram Woodward, Bangor; Chas. Gilson, Portland; *Mares and Geldings:* Geo. W. Ricker, Bath; *Matched Horses:* Allen Lambard, Augusta; *Draft Horses:* Horace McKenney, Monroe; *Ponies:* Waldo T. Pierce, Bangor, Chairman; Wm. S. Badger, Augusta; *Saddle Horses:* John Marshal Brown, Portland; *Fancy Matched:* O. M. Shaw, Bangor. [In addition to the above the Society offers $4000 in independent premiums for the various classes of racing horses, to be trotted for during the exhibition, new judges to be appointed each day.]

SHEEP—*Long Wooled:* Henry Jordan, Kennebunk; *Middle Wooled:* Ephraim Maxham, Waterville; *Merinos:* Col. S. W. Tinkham, Anson; *Fat Sheep:* Isaac W. Britton, Winslow.

SWINE—John Reed, Westbrook.

POULTRY—John W. Dana, Falmouth.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS—*Wool and Flax:* Seth Scammon, Scarboro'; *Flour, Grain and Seeds:* Francis Barnes, Houlton; *Vegetables:* Seth Scammon, Scarboro'; *Fruits:* Albert Noyes, Bangor; *Butter:* E. R. French, South Chesterville; *Cheese:* Seward Dill, Phillips; *Sugar and Honey:* Samuel F. Perley, Naples.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Class I, Calvin Chamberlain, Foxcroft; Class II, Isaiah Fry, North Berwick; Class III, Franklin Muzzy, Bangor; Class IV, John F. Anderson, Portland.

HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES—R. Martin, Auburn.

LEATHER WORK—Tracy Hewes, Saco.

ESSAYS—J. C. Weston, Bangor.

A Good Course of Husbandry.

A Pennsylvania correspondent of the *American* (Rochester, N. Y.) *Farmer*, gives an interesting account of the system of husbandry pursued in that State, from which we extract the following. It shows how the farmers in that section are enabled to find a ready home market for their hay and grain, at prices that pay exceedingly well; and even if our farmers here cannot successfully purchase stock to tatten upon their farms, they can at least consume what hay they raise instead of selling it, which is a ruinous practice:

"The stock is kept well housed in the large barns, which form a distinguishing feature of our State. Large numbers of cattle and sheep are annually brought from the West, and fattened through the winter for the eastern markets. It is in this way that we are enabled to turn our grain and hay to the best account, in the remunerative prices we generally receive for the cattle when fat, and in the large addition of most valuable fertilizing material made to the heap of barn yard manure on which we mainly depend to keep up the fertility of our farms. Lime is also much used as a fertilizer; it is generally applied on corn, or wheat ground, before putting in the seed, at the rate of forty to sixty bushels to the acre."

Grass for Lawns.

The *Gardener's Monthly*, in mentioning that Mr. H. W. Sargent, an eminent landscape gardener of our own country, now absent in Europe, in a private letter, has expressed great disappointment at the appearance of the English lawns, while at the same time he has an increased admiration for our own; says the best mixture of grass seed for a lawn is about one-third rye grass (*Lolium pernene*) and two-thirds green or Kentucky blue grass, (*Poa pratensis.*) This mixture stands well and gives a glittering appearance to a lawn that no other grass will. Lawns that are to be machine mowed should be largely seeded with red-top (*Arostis ruba*) as it will bear low cropping without injury.

Cheese.

The extreme high prices of butter for several years past have lead a great many farmers to discard the manufacture of cheese even for the wants of the family. Now since butter has fallen in price it is worth while to consider whether a few cheeses would not be convenient next winter. There is a great deal of good eating in a good cheese. It is the embodiment of nearly all the elements in milk that have any nourishment in them. It is well known to dairymen that dry pasture lands, where the feel is sweet, is much better for the manufacture of cheese than when it is wet and sour. Consequently, in time of drought, more cheese can be made of good quality than when the weather is wet. The whey left after making the cheese is valuable for hogs. It seems to enlarge their frames, and if you have some corn meal to put in with it, scarcely anything within reach of the farmer will make them grow so rapidly. It should not be given to them alone.

It is said that in cheese factories the flavor of the cheese depends much upon the temperature of the room in which it is made; about seventy degrees is regarded as the right temperature. Skill is necessary to make good cheese. The conveniences for making it should be good; without this few housewives can succeed well; experience is excellent. We remember the rich flavored cheese of our grandmother's make, which left such an impression on our olfactory and gustatory nerves that we can almost smell and taste it now. We think where there is a dairy that farmers should take advantage of hot weather and make up enough cheese for family use; a surplus will always find a market, while a few well dried cheeses of last year held over for haying time, will always be welcomed upon the table. Whether cheese factories will be more common than now, is still a problem. Sometimes two or three neighbors' wives join together and make up their cheese for the summer. We would give one precaution, and that is to weigh your milk instead of measuring it. You will arrive at the comparative value of milk better in this way than by any other.—SEN. ED.

Books for the Farm.

THE SMALL FRUIT CULTURIST. By Andrew S. Fuller, author of "Grape Culturist," "Forest Tree Culturist," &c., illustrated. New York, Orange, Judd & Co., 41 Park Row, 12mo, pp 276, price $1.50.

A practical, carefully prepared treatise on the culture of the strawberry, barberry, raspberry, blackberry, dwarf cherry, currant, gooseberry, cornelian cherry, cranberry, huckleberry, sheperdia; and closing with a chapter on gathering and marketing. The importance of the small fruit culture has increased so rapidly of late, that this work which comes from a man of practical experience, will supply a long felt need.

RURAL STUDIES, with Hints for Country Places. By the author of "My Farm of Edgewood." New York, Charles Scribner & Co., 12mo., price $1.75.

The bulk of this volume is composed of papers that have already appeared in the *Horticulturist* and *Hours at Home;* but they are as readable as if given to the public for the first time, and the new matter will also be read with a relish. It is designed to suggest inexpensive improvements about our farm houses, which will make them more attractive and home like, and to stimulate those who live in the country or who love the country, to a fuller and wider range of making their homes enjoyable. The book will bear reading over and over again, and the few engravings and plans it contains, are such as to make us wish there were more.

CHEMISTRY OF THE FARM AND THE SEA: with other Familiar Chemical Essays. By Jas. R. Nichols, M. D., Editor Boston *Journal of Chemistry*. Boston, A. Williams & Co., 12mo, pp 123, price $1.25.

The essays contained in this volume are upon such subjects as, chemistry of the sea, chemistry of a bowl of milk, chemistry of the dwelling, chemistry of a kernal of corn, obscure sources of disease, local decomposition in lead aqueduct pipes, bread and bread making, and chemistry of the sun. They were originally published in the "Boston Journal of Chemistry," where by their clear, plain and convincing style, adaptation to all classes of readers, and the new and glowing facts brought to light, that they were read and admired by thousands of readers, who will thank the publishers for collecting and publishing them in this beautifully printed volume.

POULTRY BREEDING IN A COMMERCIAL POINT OF VIEW: as carried out by the National Poultry Company, limited, Bromley, Kent; Natural and artificial hatching, rearing and fattening on entirely new and scientific principles, with all the necessary plans, elevations, sections and details, and a notice of the Poultry Establishments in France by Geo. K. Geyelin, C. E., With an introduction by Chas. L. Flint, Sec'y Mass. Board of Agriculture. Illustrated. Boston: A. Williams & Co., 12mo, pp. 127, price $1.25.

A neatly printed volume, uniform with the above, in which poultry breeders, whether on a large or small scale, will find much useful information.

All the above works have been received through, and are for sale by Pierce Brothers in this city, who will supply any work on agricultural and rural subjects published in the United States, at publishers prices.

Notes from Our Copy Drawer.

ENCOURAGING WORDS. "I want to say to every farmer, and to all young men, hold on to your farms and your land. We are going to see better times than the past. Farming will pay, and farmers will, in a few years I think, be as much esteemed as men in most other occupations. Until then, let us make the best use we can of our means and our land." So writes Mr. N. S. Carpenter of Foxcroft, and we most heartily endorse his words of advice and encouragement. We believe the prediction contained in the last part of his note, however, is being already fulfilled. Farming *does* pay, and farmers in our country are as much respected to-day as any class of citizens. And why in Heaven's name should they not be?

A CAUTION. A thoughtful correspondent at Foxcroft, Mr. Nathan S. Carpenter, writes us as follows: "Last year we read several accounts of many children and men who were injured by mowing machines; and I wish you would caution the boys and girls to be careful and not go too near the machine when in motion." This is timely and judicious advice, and we desire to press it upon the attention not only of boys who may be at work in the hay fields, but also of men; for we know many, not familiar with mowers who have by thoughtlessness, received somewhat severe injuries. They cannot be too careful, and we sincerely hope this hint will be heeded.

KEEP OFF THE CUT WORM. Don't forget to put a little platform of paper around your cabbage plants to keep off the cut-worm. It is the simplest and most effective remedy we have ever seen, as it is rarely the case that the worms will ever venture to crawl over a piece of paper. Tear a hole into the side of the paper, which should be about six inches square, and insert the stem in it so it shall be in the centre of the piece, then put a pebble or lump of earth at the corners of the paper and the work is done.

HORSE RAKE. The rake known as Woodman & Atwood's patent, about which a correspondent recently inquired, is manufactured at Farmington Falls, by M. Woodman.

RHUBARB VINEGAR. A correspondent inquires if vinegar for family use can be made from rhubarb. If any of our readers have tried and proved it, will they please answer the above.

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

Entomological Correspondence.

Inclosed please find an insect which I captured in my flower garden. It very much resembled a humming bird while moving from flower to flower, and it was not until after its capture that I discovered the difference between the two.

Yours truly, I. HUTCHINS, JR.

Wellington, June 2, 1867.

NOTE. The insect was duly received by way of the FARMER office, and proves to be one of the hawk-moths or *sphinges*, sometimes popularly known as humming-bird-moths, on account of resembling those birds when in motion, but examination shows them to be far different. These sphinges are true insects, of the order Lepidoptera, and when in the larval state are the largest "worms" to be found. You will often find a variety in the garden, four or five inches long, as big round as the finger, and of a green color with beautiful spots and bands of reddish brown spots, and perhaps a formidable looking horn on the anterior portion of the body. Such a "worm" as this changes to moths of the same character as the one sent. In the laval state they are extremely voracious, but in the perfect moth, or winged form, they live on the honey of flowers, to obtain which they are furnished with a long sucker which is curled up when not in use. Most of them fly by night and at twilight, though there is a species—the clear winged *sesia*, which fly by day. These moths are very pretty insects, easily mounted, and make showy cabinet specimens.

Inclosed are some leaves of the Oleander, with the "attendant evils" I wrote to you about, only the specimens are all small. I am quite curious to know whether the turtle like covering or shell, is animal or vegetable life, and what is the name of it.

Yours, &c., ANNIE T.

Boston, June 21, 1867.

NOTE. The leaves were duly received, and on examination were found to be infested with a brownish colored scale, which is a bark louse, order *Hemiptera*, genus *Coccidae*, and is probably what is known to gardeners as "brown scale." Upon raising this scale which adheres quite firmly to the leaf, I found beneath numbers of minute, brownish red animals, so small as to be but just discernible to the naked eye. Placing one of these mites under a Craig's microscope, it appeared about the size of a woodchuck and gave a good opportunity for examination. They are the young bark lice, and will soon leave the scale or covering, which is the dead body of their parent, and fastening themselves to the leaf by their beak, begin to suck sap for themselves, and growing during the summer a portion of them, or those that are females, will become covered with the same scaly appearance, and after obtaining their growth die, and their body will form a covering for their offspring, which will emerge another spring as these have this year. Thus you see the "turtle-like covering" is animal life, in fact is the dead body or shell, the last year's louse covering and protecting its young. You will also notice several minute shells or scales on the leaves; these are the bark lice just commencing to grow, and on pricking them you will find there is life but not locomotion. Soap suds applied as recommended, will, I think, entirely rout them.

INSECTS ON RASPBERRY CANES. One of our correspondents, (we have mislaid his letter,) says his raspberry canes have been punctured near the top by some insect, and inquires what it may be. We have never known of any insect that operates in that manner, but in a western paper a correspondent refers to the same subject, and says it is caused by a species of cricket which pierces the raspberry stalk and deposits its eggs there. If our correspondent will look into the matter this season, perhaps he can ascertain the facts.

BLACK-KNOT. (E. K. B.) The insects found in the knot were not the cause, they were an effect. I have heard of the "remedy" to which you allude, and gave some remarks in regard to it last year. It consists in slitting the bark of the limb of the tree on which the knot is situated and inserting some *unguentum* in the wound. It is asserted by some that this will cure the knot, and they reason that the *unguentum* is absorbed or circulated through the tree. I have not much faith in such remedies. Vegetable physiologists say the sap of a tree passes upward from the roots through the wood to the leaves, thence back downward between the bark and the wood. Therefore, if this proposed remedy was only placed under the bark, it must always be put outside or beyond the knot on the limb, to have any effect.

HOUSE FLIES. These are now becoming a great pest. Cleanliness, coolness and darkness are the only preventatives, and perhaps the best remedy, or rather method of killing them, is to use "fly paper," which is a coarse, brown paper soaked in a solution of arsenic, and not dangerous to humanity if used with proper precautions. G. E. BRACKETT.

Belfast, July, 1867.

For the Maine Farmer.

Farmers' Girls--once more.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I read a short piece in the FARMER of June 27th, entitled "Farmers' Girls," and if you have room would like you to give this a place, and perhaps some farmers' girl will thank me for saying a word in their defense. The writer of the article thought there were no *girls* now-a-days, but that they were all *ladies*, and defined a lady as something "out of breath," "dressed in silks and satins," engaged in some "worthless crocheting," or going "insane over Godey's Magazine." Now this does not apply even to the *ladies* of *our* locality; and so far as my observation goes, I have never seen a girl insane from reading Godey's most excellent book, nor recollect of seeing any dressed in silks and satins, except such as were fitted by education and the cultivation of taste to grace the circle, as well as the kitchen. I cannot hold that farmers' girls should be denied the privileges, or discouraged in their desires of more refinement and taste than their great-grandmothers had or enjoyed. No doubt Mr. M. will say,—and with truth too—that the girls of the present have not the robust health of the girls of their "grandmother's day." Very well; we as a people have not the constitution and endurance of those of "olden times"—nor would we wish the hardships and deprivations, the imperfect means, and lack of advantages they labored under. We pride ourselves on our superior educational and social advances, as much as on our improvements in science and labor-saving machinery. And in this advancing age it is perfectly natural for farmers' girls, as well as any other, to wish for, and have, some of the advantages that are now so cheap and plenty.

I do not by any means admire or set for an ideal, the pale-faced, corseted, piano-thruming "beauties" of fashionable life, nor think a woman would make a suitable wife, or any wife at all, who would turn up her nose at a calico apron, or laugh at the idea of making a pie or pudding. Neither would I wish for a wife, a girl educated entirely in the kitchen, and whose muscles had been developed more than her mind. It is not muscle that men admire in a woman, but it is the finer tastes, and pleasing accomplishments, the gentle heart, and cultivated mind, that makes man respect woman, and makes him her faithful subject.

I know of many girls who can play the last sonnet, or cook a dinner that would do honor to a French cook;—make spotless the week's wash, or ornament her home with articles of taste. Give the farmers' girls accomplishments and advantages literary, musical and ornamental, as well as those of the kitchen and garden. Let the father take the agricultural and political paper, and let the girls have Godey, or any other moral and instructive magazine they choose. Common sense and education, with modesty, will make a lady of any girl. A READER.

Vassalboro', Me.

For the Maine Farmer.

A Wool Report.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—As you are often inviting the farmers to report their success through your valuable paper, please permit me to report the success of one of my neighbors in breeding and rearing sheep. Mr. Chas. B. Gilman commenced his favorite business a few years since by selecting from numerous flocks of the old fashioned sheep, so called, the thickest fleeced, short legged sheep, and by minutely weighing the fleece of each sheep, and carefully noticing their breeding and nursing qualities through the summer, as well as by selling off those which did not come fully up to the desired point, he has succeeded in producing a small flock of the nicest sheep I have ever seen. He has now a buck (Homestead) one year old, that weighs one hundred and fifty-three pounds. This buck was thoroughly washed on the 27th of May, after a long rain storm, when his wool had been saturated for two days; it was therefore washed clean and white as snow. On the 22d of June it was shorn by one of Mr. Gilman's neighbors, in presence of five other men who came in to witness the shearing. Upon hooking this fleece to the steelyards it tipped eleven pounds and nine ounces. Mr. Gilman has since had this fleece thoroughly cleansed with potash and warm water, which left eleven pounds of cleansed wool, and upon taking this to Wilson & Moor's carding machine, at Solon, they added one pound of oil and then carded out eleven and one-half pounds of the whitest and cleanest rolls that they ever produced. Mr. Gilman raised from this buck, eighteen lambs out of fifteen ewes, the past spring, the average weight of which, when two months and ten days old was fifty pounds. I send you a lock of his wool, it being a fair sample of the whole fleece before being cleansed.

Bingham, July 8th, 1867. A. C. CLARK.

NOTE. The sample of wool sent with the above is of fine staple, four and a half inches long, thoroughly cleansed, and will compare well with the fleeces of the improved fine wool breeds.—EDS.

For the Maine Farmer.

Notes on the Season, Queries &c.

The crops generally are now looking finely. Farmers are hurrying their hoeing and haying which comes nearly at the same time this year, on account of the late planting. The hay crop must be heavy in this section, and with a favorable time for securing it the quality will be excellent. From the present scarcity of farm help, and high wages, however, (laborers are asking $2.50 to $3 in haying,) considerable grass must remain uncut until out of season. The prospect for a fair crop of fruit looks favorable where the trees have been cared for. The absence of caterpillars in our orchards this season is quite encouraging, and will save us some fruit, beside considerable unpleasant labor in exterminating them. It now looks as if the prediction of our friend Brackett was being verified, when he told us in the FARMER that they would last but a few years—"would have their day" and then leave.

Will some one who is in favor with the woodpecker please prove that they are a serviceable bird?—that their pecking propensity is balanced by the picking of insects from fruit and other trees. I love the birds, and their numerous homes near my dwelling will show that they expect protection. Indeed they are our children's favorite musicians, and all are on the best terms with "birdie;" but since the woodpecker has nearly spoiled some of my choicest fruit and shade trees, I have turned against him, and have commenced exterminating them.

I have several ideas in my brain for the FARMER, but cannot find the time to shape them on paper now, as I am alone on the farm and can not find good help. Shall have to get my hay with boy's help, and exchanging work with the neighbors.

Truly yours, S. N. T.

East Vassalboro', 7th mo. 6th, 1867.

NOTE. Be sure and take time to place those ideas on paper for our columns before they are effaced. We are confident they are too valuable to be lost.—EDS.

Agricultural Miscellany.

A COUNTRY HOME.

[Shenstone, one of the most beautiful of the rural poets of England, thus sings about his home upon a farm.]

My banks they are furnished with bees
Whose murmur invites one to sleep;
My grottoes are shaded with trees,
My hills whitened over with sheep.
I seldom have met with a loss,
Such health do my fountains bestow,
My fountains, all bordered with moss,
Where the harebells and violets grow.

Not a pine in the grove can be seen
But with tendrils of woodbine is bound;
Not a beech's more beautiful green,
But a sweetbriar twines it around.
Not my fields in the prime of the year
More charms than my cattle unfold;
Not a brook that is limpid and clear
But it glitters with flakes of gold.

I have found out a gift for my fair,
I have found where the wood pigeons breed;
But let me such plunder forbear,
She will say 'tis a barbarious deed,
For he ne'er could be true she averred,
Who could rob a poor bird of its young;
And I loved her the more when I heard
Such tenderness from her tongue.

American Mowers at the Pairs Exposition.

We copy from the *Rural New Yorker*, an account of the trial of mowing machines on exhibition at the Paris Exposition, which took place upon the Emperor's farm at St. Cloud, on the 23d to the 25th of May; condensed from the letter of a special correspondent of the above journal.—EDS.

"Our arrival in advance of the appointed time, and the delay usual on such trials, gave us an opportunity to examine the Emperor's farm buildings, and the various machines sent out for trial. Among the latter were some twenty mowing machines in about equal proportions of English, French, and American manufacture. Some half dozen English hay-makers, as they call machines for spreading hay, and one of Herring's hay-tedders for the same purpose, as well as about a half dozen English steel-tined horse-rakes, I noticed. The farm buildings consisted of but three independent structures arranged like the body and two arms of the letter E. The center building on one side of the central archway was used for a cow-stable in which there were at the time some thirty mouse-colored cows of no ordinary breed. In fact the lofty, well-kept room, and the clean and uniform grade of cows, made it appear the best cow-stable I had ever seen. Over the archway is raised a low tower with a clock that keeps time. On the opposite side from the stable is the dwelling for the family and a stable for six horses.

The two side buildings appear to be used for thrashing, storing hay and grain, and housing the various tools belonging to the farm, which latter, by reason of purchase and presentation, have become very numerous. There is a large water basin or pond in the center of the yard, and the fish pond, serpentine walks, gardens and fancy summer houses scattered about, make it rather a pleasant place. A portion of one of the barns had been cleaned out, tables set and provision provided for those who wished. As the French breakfast hour is from 11 to 12 A. M., this private restaurant was pretty well patronized, and the proprietor seemed to understand the old adage, "make hay while the sun shines," or thought it was *harvest* time. At any rate a small quantity of provisions cost a deal of money as I know to my sorrow.

Hitching up the teams, getting into position, the examination of the machines by the juries, &c., so took up the time that it was after twelve o'clock before the first team was ordered to go. Walter A. Wood's was, I believe, the only American machine of the six, and it was quite apparent from the very start that they had no ordidary job before them. Every machine was clogged before crossing the field once, and some of them in going the first five rods. The Wood machine made the first complete journey before either of the others got across; but even it had to stop six or eight times to be cleaned out. It was said that there was in each piece about two acres, but I doubt it. The field itself was an excellent one for the purpose, but the grass seemed to be a tough combination of something a little like swamp grass and clover, with a damaging *accent* of French weeds. The surface of the ground was very rough, as if left from the plow without harrow or roller, or else terribly disturbed by the frost without being rolled down in the spring, as it should have been. So, in fact, the machines had to mow dirt and gravel as well as grass and weeds, and it was almost too much for them. The Wood machine was the only one of the six that finished its piece, which it did in one hour and thirty-six minutes. All the other machines, except Howard's of England, withdrew voluntarily, and it received a hint from the jury that it might as well be withdrawn, as the piece was scarcely more than half done when that of the Wood's was completed.

Of the remaining seven or eight machines, I believe but six actually started, and among them was the McCormick mower, (a machine of only two years standing, and of the two-wheel rear-bar style, possessing all the good features of machines of that class;) the Perry Mower of Boston; a one-horse Clipper; a Seymour, Morgan & Allen, arranged as a reaper, cutting a five-foot swarth; and a counterfeit Wood Machine from Canada.

At the completion of the first round, the Perry machine stood ahead, but unfortunately on turning across the starting end, which was done in the field read, the track cleaner was swung into a rut and broken off. Thus crippled the machine continued to work, but evidently at such disadvantage that the jury promised the proprietor an opportunity to bring in his other machine the next day, and it was stopped.

When near the end of its third round the McCormick machine met with an accident. One of the stakes used to mark out the field had been thrown into the swarth and got into the working parts of the machine and bent the "pitman," which delayed it nearly half an hour. In the mean time one of the other machines had withdrawn. The Clipper was working along remarkably well, but evidently too much for one horse. The Seymour & Morgan, with its enormous swarth, was fast reducing the width of its section, but doing shocking bad work. At about this time, say three-quarters of an hour after the start of the machines now spoken of, it commenced to rain, and continued to do so through the rest of the day's trial. At the end of an hour and a quarter the Seymour & Morgan machine appeared to be the only one able to rival the Wood machine in point of time, it having then only one "bout" to make a finish,—all the other machines at this time being off, except the Clipper & McCormick. The Clipper soon after withdrew. The Seymour & Morgan, by some mischance, got swamped at the last swarth, leaving the McCormick as the only one of the lot to finish its piece, which it did in two hours and fifteen minutes. This result plainly left the Americans masters of the situation, with Wood's 1st, McCormick 2d, and Perry 3d,—but whether these positions were to remain so was left for the morrow to decide.

The morrow came and so did the machines, and the men, and the jury; and, what was worse, so did the rain, which so disarranged affairs that it was decided to do no more until harvest time in July. This determination cannot be regarded in any other light than unfortunate for all parties, except the friends of the Wood machine. The Clipper managers cannot complain after trying a one-horse machine when they had a two-horse one at hand. The Seymour, Morgan & Allen people failed by trying to do with a five-foot bar, work that was too much for a four-foot one. But the breaking of the Perry machine was certainly unfortunate, for at that time is was ahead, and it is useless to say, as some do, that breaking off the track clearer did not affect the working of the machine, for if track-clearers were of no use they would not be used. The test as between the Wood and McCormick machines is not a perfectly fair one. Though the amount of ground mowed over was without doubt equal, it was not equal in any other respect, as the McCormick piece was much the longest and the extra length was up and down hill, while Wood's field was nearly level. Besides, the McCormick machine finished its work in the rain, and though it is contended by some that that didn't make any difference, the rain was severe enough to wet a man to the skin through overcoat and all, if he had no umbrella, as I know to my own extreme personal discomfort from experience.

The result of this trial has proved some things, and among the rest that Napoleon had a very large field of very hard mowing; also that the American machines were the only ones equal to the task. As the prizes are to be awarded on the first of July, and the next trial is not to take place until some time during the month of July, the jury will have to base their opinions on the evidence already at hand, and the classification will no doubt be as I have assigned it above. We Americans have come out in mowing just about as the English did in the plowing match—that is, they swept everything clean. Every one will ask, "Were there any American plows and plowmen?" No, but it would have made no difference if there had been, except that, in not trying, we avoided being outdone. The English would excel us, as they did the French, for three very good reasons: We cannot compete with them either in plows, teams or plowmen—all necessary elements in a plowing match. This will be perfectly understood and acknowledged by all who have seen England and taken the least notice of plowing there, but will not be by those who have not. I do not contend that the time and force expended by the English plowman is any more remunerative than with us, but when you come to the doing of a nice job, such as is expected at a plowing match, we cannot come up to their ordinary work. However bitter this pill may be to some of our "crack" plowmen, plowmakers and horsemen, they had better take it and it will do them a vast deal of good."

What is Economy?

This is a subject which is now all the rage among our farmers, and it is amusing to see how well some of them understand it.

Their economy and economizing is like that of the man who, seeing that his cider barrel was leaking at the spile, turned it over to tighten it, but did not notice that the bunghole was open and under.

Let me draw you a picture of some of our farmers who are economizing (and there are by far too many such.) He cannot apply any lime this year, because he must economize and can't afford it; or, in other words, cannot afford to spend one dollar now that it may produce ten in a year or two.

He cannot afford to hire a man, and so his corn goes unworked and the crop is materially shortened; his ground is only half plowed, because he has not time to do it well himself, and thereby loses several dollars to save one.

He does not place his manure under shelter in the spring, because he cannot afford to hire a man to do it, and has not time to do it himself; and yet will tell you if asked that one load of sheltered manure is worth two of that not so taken care of.

He discontinues taking (if he ever did such a thing,) an agricultural paper, and thus places his finger in the spile and leaves the bunghole wide open, with a vengeance.

He cannot afford to buy plaster for his clover and corn, although he knows that it will do much to increase his crop; whereas if he were to apply plaster to his grass, he would double or treble his money in a very short time, and the surplus might go toward hiring a hand.

The fact is that he begun his economy and economizing at the wrong end. He breaks up more ground, and spreads the same amount of labor—and less labor—over a larger surface, and lies under the impression that he is thereby obtaining larger crops, whereas, if he would cultivate no more ground than he has manure and labor for, he would be the richer for it.

The mainspring of economy in agriculture is increasing the amount of manures; this is the very item which our economizing farmer omits. Everything which will make manure should be thrown into the barn yard or pig-pen; the size of the compost heap should be increased; but have all the help you need, for that is or should be the last thing to decrease on the score of economy.

There are hundreds of ways in which farmers may economize if they will, and only go at it in the proper manner.

If I were going to adopt a more rigid system of economy, I should hire an additional hand, and make him pay his own and his fellow's wages, even if he did nothing else but collect materials for manure.

Our farmers are only just beginning to understand the meaning of these two words, Economy and Economizing.—*Cor. Germantown Telegraph,*

Setting Fence Posts.

Fence posts may be set expeditiously by putting up two stakes and plowing a furrow on the line where the fence is to stand. Then stretch a line, and with a rod as long as the distance you wish between the posts, mark off along the line and stick a little stake at the center, where every hole is to be made, spade up a circle around these stakes, digging the hole large enough to admit the rammer freely about the post where it is set. The earth should be put about the post a little at a time and rammed down alike, care being taken that the bottoms of the posts are made firm.

If the earth about the posts is raised a little above the level of the

The Maine Farmer.

Augusta, Thursday, July 18, 1867.

TERMS OF THE MAINE FARMER,
$2.00 in advance, or $2.50 if not paid within three months of the date of Subscription.

☞ *These terms will be rigidly adhered to in all cases.* ☜

All payments made by subscribers to the FARMER will be credited in accordance with our new mailing method. The printed date upon the paper, in connection with the subscriber's name, will show the time to which he has paid, and will constitute, in al cases, a valid receipt for moneys remitted by him.

☞ A subscriber desiring to change the post office direction of his paper must communicate to us *the name of the office to which it has previously been sent*, otherwise we shall be unable o comply with his request.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

Mr. V. DARLING is now engaged in canvassing the county of Cumberland, for the MAINE FARMER.

Mr. JAS. STUBBS is on a visit to our subscribers in Knox County.

Greenland.

With the thermometer at eighty-two degrees we are quite instinctively led to think of Greenland, and inasmuch as Russia has seen fit to sell us her possessions on the western part of the continent, we may by an easy transition, pass over to the eastern side of the continent and see whether anything is in store for us there. Greenland is an island whose northern limits have never yet been explored. It is divided into two parts by a chain of mountains which may be regarded as the extension of the great Appallachian chain which forms the eastern rib of the American continent, from the Gulf of Mexico well nigh to the North Pole. These mountains are impassable by man, so that all communication between the northern and southern portions must be carried on by sea. It was known to Europeans before the discovery of the continent by Columbus, and colonies were established there more than eight hundred years ago. The colony established on the west side of the island still exists, the fate of the other is still unknown.

In 1822, Scoresby sailed along the eastern coast and found it free from ice. He found fields of luxuriant grass, but no inhabitants, though remains of houses and utensils were still to be seen.

The native inhabitants are the Esquimaux, who sustain life chiefly from the products of the neighboring ocean, which seems to teem with animal life. The Moravians established missions among them in 1733, which are still sustained. Vessels arrive every year to bring them provisions and news from the outer world.

Navigation is exceedingly difficult, from the fact that the numerous bays and inlets are filled with ice which accummulates there to a great extent, forming, in fact, glaciers, which at last become detached and make into the sea and float southwardly with the currents. These constitute the icebergs. Sometimes they rise five hundred feet out of the water. Probably there is nothing in the operations of nature at the present time that fills the mind with astonishment and terror as when these huge masses of ice strike against each other in a storm.

Greenland abounds in beautiful and rare minerals, among which is one called *Cryolite*, which is shipped to this country in large quantities for the manufacture of soda. It also has a variety of animals, such as the fox, white hare, reindeer, white bear, walrus, seals and the narval. The Greenland whale exists there still in great numbers. Eagles, snowy owls, and water fowls are abundant. Thousands of small islands abound along the coast which are the resort of the various phases of animal life.

Greenland belongs to Denmark. Whether she could be induced to sell her possessions to the United States, we do not know. We shall certainly want them in a few years. Uncle Sam's great farm will soon require just such kind of land. There seems also to be a kind of political necessity in order to have the continent well balanced, especially since our purchase of the Russian Possessions.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS. An important treaty has been negotiated and concluded between our Government and the King of the Sandwich Islands, and only awaits the sanction of the Senate to be finally consummated. It establishes commercial reciprocity with that common center of the great whaling grounds of the Pacific ocean, and will ensure to the States of the Pacific coast supplies of sugar, molasses, coffee, meat, vegetables and other articles of domestic produce at lower rates. Statistics have been collected which show the great importance of this treaty commercially. Politically it ends the contest which has been for some years carried on through missionaries and other agencies for the control of the Sandwich Islands by the United States, France and Great Britain. American diplomacy has again triumphed. Commercial reciprocity with the Sandwich Islands has for some years been demanded by the inhabitants of the States on the Pacific coast, and it is so happened that Mr. McCook, sent out to negotiate the treaty, met at San Francisco an envoy from the King of the Sandwich Islands bound hither on a similar errand, and the treaty was negotiated at San Francisco. There are ten months allowed for its ratification. This may lead to its retention in the State Department if there is a prospect of a speedy adjournment of Congress. With Hlaske and the Aleutian Islands as a territory, and with a reciprocity treaty, which is but the initial step toward the absorption of the Sandwich Islands, the United States will henceforth command the Pacific Ocean and control its commerce.

TUFT'S COLLEGE. The eleventh annual commencement at Tuft's College, took place on Wednesday last at the college building in Medford. The past year the number of students in the institution has been fifty-eight. The graduating class consisted of fourteen members, of whom three are from Maine. Their parts in the order of exercises were as follows:

Disquisition, Cynicism. Enoch Freeman Bradford, Turner, Me.

Philosophical Oration. The Progress of Ideas. Philip Johnson Larrabee, Portland, Me.

English Oration. Indifference not Toleration. Geo. Milford Harmon, Biddeford, Me.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on the above and nine others of the class, and the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy on two others. The exercises of the alumni took place in the afternoon in the College Chapel, when an oration was delivered by Rev. J. C. Snow of Auburn, Me., and a poem by Albion Thorne.

PAYMENT OF GOVERNMENT INTEREST. Interest falling due on the 1st inst., has been paid in coin on loans of 1867-68, and on bonds of 1881 and 5.20s of recent issue to the amount of $18,500,000. On the 15th inst., the interest on 7.30's falls due, amounting to 6,000,000 in lawful money. Thereafter no coin interest will be payable until November 1st, with the exception of that falling due on 10.40's on the 1st of September, amounting to $45,000,000, and on compound notes, amounting to $14,000,000 in currency, which will be paid in July, August, October and December respectively. The coin in the treasury amounts to $73,000,000, and $20,000,000 coin certificates.

☞ An exciting trotting match took place at Forest City Park, Portland, on Friday last, for a purse and sweepstakes of $400, mile heats, best three in five. The horses entered were Lexington and Sweetbrier owned in Boston, and Little Fred, owned in Waterville. Five heats were trotted, Lexington winning the first two and Little Fred the last three. Sweetbrier was distanced on the third heat for foul driving. Time—2.32¼, 2.37, 2.41, 2.36½, 2.38¼.

☞ Associate Justice Wayne of the United States Supreme Court, died at his residence in Washington on the 5th inst. Judge Wayne was a native of Georgia and died at the age of seventy-seven years. He was appointed to the bench in 1835, by President Jackson. The vacancy caused by his death will not be filled. A law of Congress prohibits the filling of any vacancies until the number of judges is reduced to six.

☞ In the State Pension Department about 900 applications for pensions have been received up to this date, and 650 pensions granted. It is estimated that the pensions already granted will involve an expense of about $25,000, and constitute about a third of the whole number that will be issued for the present year, and requiring a disbursement of about $75,000.

☞ The Portland *Star* learns that David Barker, Esq., will deliver a poem before the Editorial Association at its session in Biddeford, in August next.

Maximilian.

One of the events of history has recently transpired in the execution of Maximilian. The circumstances of his advent among the Mexicans at the moment when the United States were engaged in a terrible civil war, at such a time that the American people were not in a condition to pay it the attention which its importance deserved. The United States, ever since the Revolutionary way, have always been exceedingly sensitive to any interference of European Powers in American politics. Hence the Monroe doctrine was promulgated, designing to prevent such interference. No moment has occurred since our independence so opportune for violating that doctrine as when Maximilian landed in Mexico. We were not in a situation to enter even a protest, and while we were busy in suppressing the rebellion, Napoleon was quietly aiming at establishing French influence in Mexico. A civil war has waged there now for several years, and Maximillian is at last deposed from the position of Emperor to that of a criminal, and shot.

Whatever good qualities he may have possessed, we cannot but look upon the whole thing as only a filli-bustering expedition. Maximilian and Napoleon had no more business in Mexico than they had in the United States, and we can well imagine what the feelings of the American people would be, should either of these personages have appeared at the head of a party, landed on our shores and stirred up civil war, and assumed the position of usurper in our government. Crowned heads and courts in Europe may lament as much as they please the fall and death of Maximilian. We confess no such sympathy. He has met just such a doom as should make all ambitious men hesitate before they interfere with the affairs of another nation.

The history of Maximillian adds another to the many, very many, who have found out how heavy a burden a crown is upon the head of him who attempts to wear it. It may be made of solid gold, banded with precious gems, yet after all it is heavy to him who wears it. Who of our readers would be willing, at the age of thirty-five, to endure all the anxiety and trials which that man endured during the last three years of his life?

The French have always been must unfortunate in their efforts to secure a foothold on American shores. The struggle between France and England for the supremacy, resulted in the entire overthrow of French power in this country. We have no desire whatever to see it renewed, and we are perfectly satisfied to let Mexico manage her affairs in her own way. She certainly has fickleness of disposition enough without any infusion of French interference into her body politic.

BURGLARY IN AUGUSTA. On Thursday morning last, near daylight, the dwelling of Daniel T. Pike, Esq., on State street, was entered through one of the cellar windows by burglars, who thoroughly explored the premises in search of plunder, but fortunately were compelled to leave nearly empty-handed. They entered the room occupied by Mr. Pike and abstracted a wallet from his pantaloons pocket, containing about $1.50 in mutilated currency and a counterfeit twenty-five cent scrip. From the room occupied by his son, they took a revolver which lay near the bedside, and ransacked the bureau drawers in several other apartments. A quantity of spoons and other valuable silver ware was found laid out in the dining-room ready to be carried off, but it is supposed the burglars were frightened away by the servant girl, who happened to rise earlier that morning than usual. No clue to the rogues has yet been discovered, and it is believed that, finding themselves in too close proximity to the county jail, they immediately left town.

On the same morning at an earlier hour, a similar attempt was made to rob the house of Jas. A. Bicknell, Esq., our postmaster, on Western Avenue. They entered the cellar window without difficulty, but finding the door up stairs securely fastened, they retreated, and attempting to open the window of Mr. B.'s sleeping room, awakened the inmates, who raised an alarm and the robbers fled.

We presume the burglars are the same who visited Bath on Thursday night and Auburn on Friday night, entering and robbing several dwelling houses in those places.

RECAPTURE OF CONVICTS. Three of the prisoners who escaped from the County jail in this city on the night of Sunday, July 7th, have been recaptured. The first, John McGuire, was taken on Tuesday evening at the house of Mr. John Rogers in Belgrade, where he had hired himself out for haying, and was brought in by Mr. Thomas B. Ballard and Lt. Horace P. Pike of this city. The second, the ringleader of the gang, Henry Scott, after a hard and long chase, was finally run down and captured in Mercer on Thursday last. He had come out of the woods to obtain a drink of water, and was instantly surrounded, and although making some show of resistance, was easily captured. He was brought in by Mr. Ballard and Col. H. G. Staples. On Sunday afternoon, Mr. Luther Curtis of New Sharon, got word that one of the fugitives had called at a house about four miles distant to obtain some food. He obtained sufficient assistance and starting in pursuit soon found the culprit, who was so exhausted as to be incapable of flight or resistance. His name is Wm. Lawless, and Mr. Curtis brought him in on Monday morning. The remaining fugitives are supposed to have separated and taken different directions, but it is believed they cannot long escape capture, as every avenue is vigilantly watched, and they will be compelled by hunger and exposure soon to give themselves up.

☞ Large crowds assembled to witness the tight rope performances of Prof. Sweet in this city on Friday and Saturday evenings last. A rope was stretched from an upper window of Darby Hall Block to the roof of Sturgis & Anthony's new building on the corner of Water and Bridge streets, and between the hours of six and seven P. M., the Professor performed a variety of daring and skilful feats to the wonder and delight of the multitude. During the performance the contribution boxes were passed round and we suppose the Professor realized something satisfactory from the liberality of his audience.

☞ During a recent visit of the Trustees of the Maine Insane Asylum, Dr. M. R. Ludwig of Thomaston, received a blow from the fist of one of the inmates, a stout, athletic man, weighing two hundred pounds, from the immediate effects of which he did not revive for twenty-four hours. This is a circumstance of rare occurrence, visitors, attended by some of the officers of the hospital, being accustomed to mingle among the patients of almost every grade of insanity with entire safety and without the least violent demonstration on the part of the latter.

☞ On Monday of last week Judge Walton overruled the motion of the counsel for the defence to set aside the verdict of the jury in the Verrill murder trial and the case goes to the full Court where the exceptions will be argued this week. Clifton Harris, the confessed accomplice in the crime, was sentenced on Monday to be executed at the expiration of one year, and has been conveyed to the State Prison for safe keeping.

☞ Francis Davis, Esq., of this city, was severely kicked by a stallion colt at his stable on Thursday last, the blow taking effect on his left side, just below the heart, and breaking four of his ribs. For several days he was regarded as in a critical condition, but thanks to a remarkably robust and vigorous organization he is rapidly recovering from the injury.

FATAL ACCIDENT. We learn that Gideon Barker, Esq., of Pittston, while riding on Thursday last on the old Windsor road, about two miles from the village, was thrown from a wagon and so badly injured that he died on the following Saturday afternoon. He was a well known and highly esteemed business man of Pittston, and a member of the State Legislature of 1866, from that town.

PICNIC EXCURSION. The Universalist Society and Sunday School will make an excursion by rail, to New Meadows river, Harding's Station, thirty-seven miles from Augusta, on Thursday, July 18th. Cars will leave the Augusta station at 7 1-2 o'clock A. M. The Unitarians of Augusta and the Universalists and Unitarians of Hallowell, are cordially invited to unite in this excursion.

☞ Mr. George Stevens of East Cambridge, Mass., has contracted to build the organ for the new Universalist church in this city. When completed, according to the specifications, it will be one of the largest and finest instruments in the State.

THE SURRATT TRIAL. The Counsel for the defence has occupied the time during the past week in the examination of witnesses to discredit the testimony introduced by the Government showing Surratt's presence in Washington on the day of the assasination. The character of several Government witnesses was shown to be bad, but the most important evidence against the prisoners thus far has not been impeached. The following evidence was introduced to prove that Surratt was in Elmira on the day of the assassination:

Charles B. Stewart sworn—Reside at Elmira, N. Y.; is a merchant tailor; was in his store the 13th of April, 1865; early on that morning a man came in with a peculiarly cut coat; he remained from ten to twenty minutes; witness's attention was particularly drawn to him; witness has seen that man again to-day at the jail, and the prisoner at the bar witness believes to be the man; witness has but little doubt of that.

Cross-examined. Witness is satisfied that the prisoner is the man, and that it was on the 13th or 14th of April, because witness's partner was in New York on 13th and 14th of April, and it was one of those days that the prisoner at the bar came in.

John Cass of Elmira also identified the prisoner as the man who applied at his store in Elmira N. Y., the morning of the assassination, for a peculiar kind of shirt, just as witness was closing up his store on account of the assassination; witness knows Mr. Knapp; did not say anything to Knapp here or elsewhere, about knowing anything of the prisoner at the bar.

Frank H. Atkinson of Elmira also identified the prisoner as the man who came into the store of Stewart & Offert, on Lake street, where he was employed as bookkeeper, on the 13th or 14th of April; had no doubt that the prisoner at the bar is the man; it might have been as late as 2 P. M. when the man came in.

Joseph Carroll, cutter at Stewart & Offert's in Elmira, also positively identified the prisoner as the man who came into the store both on the 13th and 14th of April, 1865.

POOR MEXICO. The Boston *Post* contains an interesting letter from Mexico showing the terrible condition of affairs in that country so cursed by anarchy and misrule:—

"Mexico in all its branches is poor, poorer, poorest to-day. Where will she borrow money now? Will the Bourbon thrones of Europe loan more to the executioners of a royal Bourbon? Will the Government at Washington loan us funds for the support of a Government which refused its request to preserve the lives of its prisoners? Such questions are asked on every hand. Can Mexico sustain itself? It is an impossibility. Her revenue for a year to come will not cover the expenses of this last campaign. She owes $1,600,000 to her army now to be discharged. The interest on her English and Spanish loans is now two years in arrears. The French claims will be renounced *en toto*. Will the United States lend on security? "If not she must purchase territory," some say, "because we are bankrupt."

Nothing but executions, imprisonments and extortions have thus far marked the new era which has dawned upon Mexico, by the destruction of the Empire, and over which so many promising prophecies were made. Eighteen hundred men, strangers and Mexicans bearing arms, have been shot at Queretaro since the capitulation of that city; and not an evening has come or a morning broken but what the clang of rifles is heard at the different public plazas or squares. Whereever we hear these reports, at eventide or at sunrise, we know that uncondemned Frenchmen, Germans or Mexicans are being pierced through and through by bullets. No trial allowed—no confession granted—but death, death, and blood, blood, are demanded by this so called Liberal Government. So far as we have seen, with but few exceptions, it is composed of a motley crowd, and one thing is certain; no foreigner can live here. The persecutions upon all of them, Americans as well as others, have begun with earnest.

TO FARMERS. Considerable talk has been made about Woods' Mower taking the premium at Paris. It is but just to state that the Buckeye was not there. But at the great national field trial held at Auburn, New York, U. S. A., 1866, fifty-nine machines were entered for competition, and over two weeks was spent in the numerous severe tests to which they were subjected. The first premium grand gold medal, in the first class, was awarded to the Buckeye Mower, for superiority over all competitors in perfection of work in all kinds of grass, and on every variety of surface, lightness of draught, ease of management, perfection of mechanical construction, simplicity, strength and durability. In regard to the Monitor they are somewhat inclined to *blow*. We will simply say, "gentlemen we have whipped you and we will do it again."

BUCKEYE.

☞ Rev. Seth Stetson, the oldest clergyman of the Universalist denomination in this country, died in Brunswick on Friday last at the age of ninety-one years. The funeral was attended on Monday afternoon at the Congregational Church by a large concourse of the people of the town, by whom he was held in the highest veneration and respect, and the services, which were impressive and appropriate, were conducted by ministers of the denomination from this city, Gardiner, Bath and Brunswick. "Father Stetson," as he is familiarly called, was the eldest of twelve children, ten of whom are still living, the youngest being sixty-five years of age.

THE NEW RECONSTRUCTION BILL. The new Reconstruction bill as passed at the present session will be found in full in our Congressional summary. The bill is intended to embody and proclaim with greater explicitness what was understood by Congress to be the meaning of the acts passed at the last session, with some minor provisions suggested by the experience of the past three months. The President will undoubtedly veto the bill, but it will pass the two Houses by the necessary two-thirds vote, and become a law.

BURGLARY IN GARDINER. On Sunday morning last, Lucas' dry goods store in Gardiner was broken into and goods to the value of about four hundred dollars with a small amount of money stolen. The robbers were discovered by the city watchman in the act of carrying off their booty and were pursued by them to Farmingdale, where, finding themselves embarrassed in their flight, they dropped the larger portion of their plunder and escaped. Subsequently, a young man was arrested on suspicion o being concerned in the burglary, but on examination was discharged.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CONVENTION. The forty-eighth annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Maine met at Bangor on Wednesday, Bishop Neeley presiding. Rev. Dr. Ballard and Rev. Mr. Hayes were chosen Secretaries. The convention was harmonious, strong and united. Rev. Mr. Dalton delivered the sermon from St. Matthew 16: 18. Bishop Neeley addressed the clergy and laity at some length, opening with an eloquent eulogy of the late beloved Bishop Burgess.

☞ A raid of burglars was made in Bath on Thursday night last and in Auburn on Friday. The Bath *Times* mentions the robbery of four houses—those of W. H. Foye, Stephen Larrabee and L. N. Houghton. The house of Oliver Moses was also tried but nothing got out of it. In Auburn the houses of Barker Brooks and A. B. Furbush were broken into and robbed. The thieves got considerable property by the raids, though no especially valuable articles were taken.

☞ The old Lewis oil cloth factory building in Manchester, has been purchased by Chas. M. Bailey, and removed by him to Winthrop, where it is to be rebuilt and enlarged. The building is one hundred and twenty by fifty feet. When completed Mr. Bailey will have four large factories, besides dry houses and other buildings, employing one hundred men.

☞ A colored man named Nicholas Jones, aged about twenty-two years, employed as a laborer on the farm of the late John Kezar of East Winthrop, was drowned on Sunday morning, 7th inst., while bathing alone in the pond. His body was found in about two hours afterwards in very shallow water, and it is supposed that his death was caused by a fit.

☞ The roof of the store house connected with the machine shop and foundry of Holmes & Son, in Gardiner, took fire on Saturday afternoon last, from sparks from the chimney. The fire was easily extinguished with slight damage to the building, and also to the patterns stored therein.

☞ Titcomb & Dorr, West end Kennebec bridge, wishing to reduce their stock of paper hangings, curtains, borderings, and mats of all kinds, are selling the same either at wholesale or retail, at very low prices. Call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere. tf

The Rockland *Gazette* says that three convicts escaped from the State Prison on Tuesday by means of a tunnel, which had been dug from the cellar of the blacksmith shop to an old cistern in the yard. Two were recaptured, but the third got off.

☞ The Lewiston *Journal* says fifteen sheep and lambs, belonging to David Rowe and Capt. Joseph Garcelon, were found dead in the pasture on Wednesday; evidently killed by lightning.

New York Correspondence.

NEW YORK, July 8th, 1867.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—New York is hot. Perhaps I should be warranted in saying that it is *fearfully* hot. It is so hot that it don't pay to wear paper collars, and that's hot enough. The clouds that for so long a time almost daily obscured the firmament, have been swept away; and we are receiving the full benefit of "Old Sol's" radiant gaze. His glance is scorching—almost withering. Now and then a kindly shower bathes us in coolness, and washes from the poor, blanched trees the dust, making them to look green and grateful; and, without a recompense, save the business of the nine hundred and ninety thousand mortals who can't flee to the country, assists the street-contractor. New York is dirty. Those people who fear that they shall not fulfil their destiny, by falling to "eat their peck," should come here at once. A few strolls up and down Broadway on breezy occasions would suffice. On your correspondent's authority, though, you may say to parties who have served in the army that they don't require to do this. The office of street-contractor here is a first-rate one. It is one of those "billets" which pays a big salary—for which you don't do anything. To be sure, the papers mention the subject now and then, and people talk and growl about the filth and garbage which they can't get rid of. But that's their privilege, you know. It is not *their* business to clean the streets. There is a man selected for this very purpose. His prayer is, like that of the territory of South Carolina and Georgia a few years since, to "be let alone." He's promised to attend to his duty—and he does; but in his own way.

The "Can-goes" are all out of town. You will find them at the watering places, mountains, and the Paris Exhibition. They are keeping cool and spending money. The "Can't-goes" are simply enduring—they are not at all enthusiastic—simply patient; which is a great virtue in a case of necessity. A few nervous people have managed to worry themselves into an indignant state of mind over the "deep damnation" of poor Maximilian's "taking off." But the little episode of which Santa Anna is the hero, hardly ripples the metropolitan equanimity. "Poor old fool—served him right! It's awful hot!" and the selfish, gray-haired demagogue is dismissed. A rumor is abroad that the reported execution of Santa Anna is a mistake. Possibly, but not probably, the Mexicans have concluded to become a little human and a little magnanimous. If they wish to retain many friends among the nations this would seem to be their better policy. Should the selfish and blood-thirsty Escobedo insist on carrying out *his* programme, perhaps it would be well for Congress to extend the work of reconstruction still farther south. Or, Mr. Seward might send one of Oliver Cromwell's "best ambassadors" down there, at the same time hinting to certain public servants now stationed along the Rio Grande that it would be cooler for them to co-operate. From all accounts, some respectable nation ought to appoint itself guardian over the late empire. Somebody has predicted that within ten years "the gentleman from Montreal" will be heard in Congress. Perhaps the "gentleman from Mexico" may sit beside him. Who knows? The Congress of the United States has a prospect of becoming a remarkably heterogeneous body. What with the members from Canada, the members from Mexico, the members from Kamtschatka, the "colored" members, and the members of the Simon-pure Yankee antecedents, as they will undoubtedly become when fully developed,—well, the subject grows; and imagination fain would cease to wonder what might *not* then take place!

The Fourth has come and gone! It was a great day in New York. It was a "rouser." Everybody celebrated and darned-the-expense. The military parade was one of the finest ever witnessed on a like occasion. The salutes and fire-works were satisfactory—noisy, brilliant and abundant. Country people came to town, and town people went into the country. Everybody was hilarious and delighted. I saw one poor fellow, sitting in the blazing sun, playing a hand-organ, which, with a "Discharge" from the army, and an old cigar-box with a few pennies in it, seemed to constitute all his worldly possessions. An arm and a leg, he told me, he left in Virginia—they had returned to dust before their time. His bronzed face was a sad one to look upon. What, think you, was he reminded of as he heard the din and smelled the burning powder? "He *had* seen happier Independence Days?" "I think so, sir!" The "Bird" needs looking after. His plumage is disarranged. Very few accidents occurred to mar the pleasures of the occasion, and there were but few fires, considering the amount of combustible material expended. There were only about twenty fire-alarms rung during the whole day; losses generally quite small.

Yesterday, the 7th, was, as the theatre-folks say, "the last day of the season" in the fashionable houses of worship. So you see that fashion has much to do with human affairs here as well as in other localities. There will be a gospel drouth here for some weeks. The "country parson" may now have an opportunity, by supplying vacant city pulpits, to deliver his choicest efforts, and add to his country supply new stores of "Baksheesh". Of course, many people who are "in the season," in the habit of regularly attending church will now find some other method of spending the Sabbath. Compared with the population very few people here attend upon divine worship at any season of the year. In pleasant weather, crowds leave the city for a day on the beach at Cony Island. Hundreds of people spend the day in Central Park—whole families often, with their baskets of "lunch," resorting there at an early hour in the morning and leaving only when the sun goes down. The German citizens are conspicuous for this very "liberal" observance of the Sabbath.

It is extremely gratifying to notice the favorable reports in retation to the crops coming in from all parts of the country. Seed time failed us not; and daily our faith is strengthened in the prospect of an abundant harvest. Prices for all descriptions of food, however, still rule high here. On Saturday, the 6th, good "roasting" beef was selling in the market at eighteen to twenty-five cents per pound; extra nice, twenty-eight to forty cents; veal, fifteen to thirty-six; mutton, at twelve to twenty-five; lamb at sixteen to thirty-five; spring chickens were selling at $1:50 a pair; turkey at twenty-five to thirty cents per pound. The season for strawberries is over. Raspberries have appeared in large quantities, and are selling at almost any price the dealers may demand. New potatoes are now selling at from one to one dollar fifty cents per peck; butter at twenty to thirty-eight cents per pound; cheese at eighteen to thirty cents. The above are the prices asked by the dealers in the markets which supply the tables of our families and hotels. So you see that to live *well* here costs much lucre.

Business generally is quiet; but all are looking for an active fall trade. Business men say that money is easy and plenty. The various places of amusement seem to be very well patronized, notwithstanding the great heat. The "Black Crook" has executed its three hundredth consecutive representation at Niblo's Garden, and has proved a most surprising pecuniary success. People somehow, like to be amused, and will spend a deal of money for fun that might perhaps be more profitably invested. The Japanese leave us this week for Europe. They have been admirably put before the public, and have made money.

Yours truly, WARESECHI.

☞ A letter received in Portland states that while Capt. Mitchell of barque Josephine, at Remedios (Cuba) was boarding his vessel on the 26th of June, for the last time previous to her sailing for Europe, with two men belonging in Boston, the boat was capsized and its occupants thrown into the water, when the two men were immediately devoured by sharks. Capt. Mitchell was rescued after clinging to the mast of the boat fifteen hours. The preservation of the captain is due to the fact that the sail attached to the mast frightened away the sharks.

☞ At Bangor, on Tuesday night of last week, the stable of Messrs. Kent & Ricker, on Pickering Square, was entirely destroyed by fire, together with a hay press, about ten tons of hay, and a horse, wagon and harness belonging to Mr. Kent. The fire was unquestionably incendiary, the loss $1500, and the insurance $1000.

☞ The Ellsworth *American* says a young man named Evans of Millbridge has invented a simple machine, by which it is claimed, the heaviest anchor can be thrown from the bows of any vessel by a single hand. He has applied for a patent, and is sanguine of success.

EXECUTION OF THE MEXICAN IMPERIALISTS. The New Orleans *Times* of the evening of the 9th inst. has a letter from San Louis Potosi, Mexico, giving the following particulars of the execution of the Emperor Maximilian and two of his principal Generals, Miramon and Mejia:

"At 6 o'clock on the morning of the 19th the troops of Escobedo formed a short distance from the city for the execution of Maximilian and his Generals, the people of Queretaro flocking by thousands to see the closing scenes in the life of the men they loved. As the clock strikes seven, the bells toll and announce that the prisoners have left their prisons for the last time, and are on their way to their execution. After a few moments they appear, drawn in carriages and a large guard around them, the Emperor first, Miramon next, and Mejia last. As they near the place of execution, convulsive throbs break from the crowd. The carriages stop, and the prisoners get out. Among the concave you can badly see a dry eye. Tokens of dissatisfaction are manifested. Maximilian on alighting, is saluted by the people. In an easy and graceful manner, and with elastic step he marched to the fatal spot. The prisoners were dressed in a plain manner. They were not bound nor blindfolded. In taking his position the Emperor spoke in a clear but firm manner, and with nothing of bravardo. He seemed to feel his situation, and said when he was first waited upon at home by the deputation from Mexico who came with credentials offering him the government of the country, he refused. At a subsequent meeting, the proposition was again presented, he replied that if convinced that the majority thought it was to their interest to place him at the head of the government, he might consent. Another deputation waited on him and brought additional testimonials. Upon advice from the powers of Europe, who advised him that there was no other course to pursue, he accepted the call. He denied that the court that tried him had a right to do so. His was a case of good faith. The nations of the world had pledged their faith to him. He never would have done the act had it not been for the good of Mexico. In conclusion he hoped his blood would stop the effusion of blood in the country.

Miramon spoke from a paper. The only regret he felt in dying was that, should the Liberal party retain the Government, his children would be pointed out as the children of a traitor. He told them that he was no traitor, but had always opposed liberal principles, and always been against the disorder of the country. He should die as he lived, a conservative, satisfied to die for his country. The fame of his acts would live, and posterity would judge whether he was right or wrong. He closed with the words, 'Viva la Emperor! Viva la Mexico!'

Mejia made no address; he went to Escobedo, and said he would die poor, that he had never made an effort to make money. His only wealth consisted in forty cattle in the mountains. He asked that the merchants of Matamoras, to whom he owed considerable, would not press his wife to pay his debts, when they came into possession of the money left them by the kindness of the Emperor.

After Miramon ceased speaking, the guard was drawn up. The prisoners were standing facing them. The Emperor called the sergeant, and drawing from his pocket a handful of twenty dollar pieces, he gave them to him, and requested that after his death he would divide them with his company, asking as a favor that he would aim his bullet at his heart. The officers gave the signal, the volley was fired, and the prisoners lay stretched on the ground. The Emperor was not quite dead. There was considerable quivering of the muscles. Five balls had entered his breast. Two soldiers were then called out, who shot him in the side. Miramon and Mejia were killed by the first volley. Each of the four balls entered in the breast. A sheet was thrown over the Emperor by the doctor, who was to embalm his body. The bodies were then taken by their respective friends, and the troops moved back to their quarters, while thousands remained, kept by a supernatural agency."

☞ Our readers will be interested in the following, translated from *Le Moniteur Universel*, the official journal of the French empire:—

"Among the expositions of the American section which attract the greatest interest, it is necessary to specially mention the collection of weighing instruments exhibited by the house of Fairbanks & Co., of St. Johnsbury, Vt., which has, for a long time, sustained a great reputation in this branch of manufactures. This collection embraces the most complete assortment of balances, from a single grain me to thirty thousand kilogrammes capacity. The same house manufacture scales capable of weighing five hundred thousand kilogrammes. These weighing instruments, universally used in America, are adapted to all the different systems of weights and measures in use in every country. This exposition deserves to be recommended to all our mechanics and farmers, and to every body interested in perfect weighing instruments."

A dispatch by ocean telegraph announces the fact that these celebrated scales take the First Premiums (two medals,) at the Paris Exposition, and are mentioned in the award as the standard scales.

BLINDNESS. Another of Dr. Carpenter's cures from the Lewiston *Journal* of July 16th, 1867:

"I was afflicted with diseased eyes several years and was fast losing my sight, could see to read or sew a few minutes at a time only, was unable to see across the room in the evening and my eyes were much inflamed. All I doctored for them was of no benefit until, by the advice of friends, I consulted Dr. Carpenter at the DeWitt House. Under his care I have recovered my sight and can now see as well as ever."

MRS. C. F. CATES.

Dr. C. can be consulted at Lewiston upon all Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Throat and Catarrh until *August 3d only*.

DEATH OF GEN. MEAGHER. Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher, Secretary and Acting Governor of the Territory of Montana, fell from the deck of the steamer Thompson at Fort Benton on the evening of the 1st inst., and was drowned. He had been absent for the last fortnight on public business and had succeeded in procuring arms for the troops engaged in the defence of the territory, and transacting other military business demanded by our present exigency. At last accounts his remains had not been found. The darkness of the night and the rapidity of the current prevented any attempts at rescue.

CATARRH. This loathsome disease is relieved and cured by the use of Dr. Seelye's Catarrh Remedy, but the high price of the article ($2 a bottle,) has hitherto prevented its general use. We are pleased to learn that Mr. Chas. K. Partridge, Druggist of this place has received direct from Dr. Seelye a large lot of this medicine which will be sold for a short time at the low price of $1 for a full sized bottle. Mr. Partridge will send a package of it by express or stage to any direction in the State on receipt of a dollar.

SEARCH AND SEIZURE IN AUGUSTA. During the last week search has been made at Partridge's and other drug stores for Schlotterbeck's Moth and Freckle Lotion, which has been seized with great avidity and 50 cents per bottle paid. The reason for this movement is, that the lotion removes tan, pimples, moth, blotches, freckles and eruptions from the skin with perfect safety and certainty.

CATARRH, DISEASES OF THE EAR, EYE AND AIR PASSAGES. Dr. C. B. Lighthill, can be consulted at the Williams' House, Waterville, Thursday, July 18th; at Turner's Hotel, Skowhegan, Friday, July 19th; and at the Mansion House, Augusta, daily, excepting Thursday and Friday of each week.

☞ While the proprietors of some of the hair restorers with which the country has been flooded have been ruined in their efforts to force their goods to a market, the intrinsic worth of Tebbett's Physiological Hair Regenerator has secured its proprietors a handsome pecuniary return.

The Oxford *Democrat* says that the body of Elias Cushman, an aged resident of Paris, was found on Thursday in a brook, lying face downward, where there was not sufficient water to cover it. He had been missing for several days.

THE CABINET ORGAN. The most valuable and distinctive characteristic of the Mason & Hamlin instruments is undoubtedly their quality of tone. There is a liquid smoothness and purity, a freedom from harshness and hardness of character, which is very notable and praiseworthy. Their instruments have a near approach to that round sonority which is sought for in the diapasons of a pipe organ. The rapidity of their action, the quickness with which the tone responds when a key is touched, is also a notable excellence. Their perfection in this respect extends their capacity to light, rapid music, as well as those more slow and somber strains which have been classed as organ music.—*N. Y. World.*

☞ "Blessed be the man who first invented sleep," quoth Sancho Panza. Sleep has often been "murdered," not in Macbeth's case only, but in many modern instances, by Indigestion, Nervous Disorders, Headache and a host of other complaints. For all such there is a remedy, and sufferers may now exclaim: "Blessed be the man who invented the Plantation Bitters!" This delicious Cordial and fine Tonic is now hailed by millions as the great Health Giver and Restorer. Resolve to buy a bottle, and don't "sleep on it." "Be wise in time." 2t32

A SURE PRIZE. Whoever gets a package of Pyle's Saleratus draws a prize, and no mistake. There is nothing like it for strength, purity, usefulness, and economy. Sold by grocers everywhere, in pound packages.

MAGNOLIA WATER. A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the price. 1y31

Congressional Summary.

Fortieth Congress---July Session.

TUESDAY, July 9.

SENATE. Mr. Sumner made an ineffectual attempt to call up his motion to rescind the resolution passed on Friday.

The Reconstruction bill was then taken up and Mr. Trumbull said the necessity for the legislation arises entirely from what is conceived to be a misconstruction of the Reconstruction acts passed at a former session of Congress. Properly carried out in the spirit in which they were conceived it is believed this additional act would have been unnecessary. He proceeded to explain at length the occasion and theory upon which these acts were founded, and the necessity for such legislation to restore the lately rebel States to their proper relations in the Union. Mr. Trumbull then adverted to the opinions of the Attorney General, which he characterized as in many respects preposterous, and in conclusion explained the provisions of the bill before the Senate.

Mr. Wilson regretted that the committee had reported the second section of the bill, authorizing commanding generals to remove civil officers instead of vacating all civil offices in the South, as provided for in the bill which he (Wilson) had offered. Ninety-nine out of a hundred of these officials are disloyal men. There were no military officers in the South to detail for civil duties as provided in this bill, and if there were it would not be proper to use them for that purpose. He moved to amend the bill by striking out the second section, and inserting instead a section vacating all civil offices in the rebel States, and authorizing the military commanders to fill them by appointments or re-appointments.

Mr. Conkling denied the right to authorize military commanders to appoint civilians who were not and could not be subject to their authority. The Judiciary Committee had considered the proposition suggested by Mr. Wilson, and the right to enact it was at least doubtful.

After further debate Mr. Wilson's amendment was rejected—11 to 21.

Mr. Wilson moved to amend the second section by providing that the commanding generals may appoint civilians to offices vacated under that section.

After a debate, at 4.40, without action on Mr. Wilson's amendment, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE. The consideration of the reconstruction bill was resumed.

Mr. Brooks, as a minority report of the reconstruction committee, addressed the House in opposition to the bill. He said that the bill struck out of the Union four of the original States and four of the later ones. As to Arkansas and Louisiana the faith of the treaty of purchase was violated by this bill and he believed France had the legal authority to claim that the rights of the people of those States, guarrantied by the treaty, should be recognized and assured.

If human genius had been tasked for a mode to oppress and trample upon the people of the Southern States it could not have devised anything more fit for the purpose than

reported back the Senate Reconstruction bill with several amendments; most of the amendments were merely verbal.

A long debate ensued, and at half-past three the previous question was moved and the House proceeded to vote on the amendments.

The amendment referring to the Attorney General's decision was modified so as to read that no district commander or officer of the Board of Registration should be bound in his action by any opinion of any civil officer of the United States, and was agreed to.

All the other amendments were agreed to, and the bill, as amended, passed and goes back to the Senate.

Mr. Holman moved to suspend the rules, to enable him to introduce a bill providing that the widow, minor children, or parents, in the order named, of any soldier who shall have died after being honorably discharged shall be entitled to receive additional bounty.

The rules were suspended and the bill read three times and passed unanimously.

After miscellaneous talk and the transaction of some unimportant business, a message was received from the Senate announcing its disagreement to the amendments to the Reconstruction bill, and asking for a Committee of Conference.

On motion of Mr. Boutwell the House insisted on its amendments to the Reconstruction bill, and asking for a Committee of Conference.

SATURDAY, July 13.

SENATE. The conference committee reported the reconstruction bill, which passed—31 against 6.

The House bill making appropriations for carrying out the reboustruction measures was read twice and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Thayer introduced a bill for the permanent location of all the Indian tribes in a territory to be set apart therefor between Missouri river and the Rocky Mountains. Ordered to be printed.

HOUSE. On the motion of Mr. Pike, the select committee on the treatment of Union prisoners of war was authorized to sit at such places and take testimony by such members of the committee as it may deem proper.

Mr. Munger moved the suspension of the rules to allow him to offer a resolution extending the inquiries of that committee to the treatment of rebel prisoners of war, the cause of the suspension of the cartel of exchange, etc.

A lively debate took place, during which Mr. Butler said he courted the fullest investigation as one of those who were engaged in the negotiations for the exchange of prisoners during the war.

The debate was mainly as to who was responsible far the suspension of exchange of prisoners during the war, and was participated in by Ingersoll, Butler, Eldridge and others.

The House refused to suspend the rules.

Mr. Washburne of Wis., asked leave to offer a preamble and resolution expressing belief that the prisoners of the United States were in no instance treated otherwise than with kindness and humanity, and that this House will entertain no resolution which implies to the contrary unless accompanied by a responsible charge that they were treated otherwise.

Mr. Washburne moved to suspend the rules which was done and the resolution was agreed to—108 to 16.

Mr. Stevens presented the report of the conference committee on the reconstruction bill which was agreed to.

The following is the bill as passed:—

Section 1. That it is hereby declared to have been the true intent and meaning of the act of the second day of March, 1867, entitled an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States thereto passed on the 23d of March, 1867, that the government then existing in the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas and Arkansas were not legal State governments, and that thereafter said governments, if continued, were to be continued subject in all respects to the military commanders of the respectiv districts and to the permanent power of Congress.

Section 2. That the commander of any district named in said act shall have power, subject to the disapproval of the General of the army of the United States and to have effect until disapproved, whenever in the opinion of such commander the proper administration of said act shall require it, to suspend or remove from offices or from the performance of official duties and the exercise of official powers, any officer or person holding and exercising, or professing to hold or exercise, any civil or military office or duty in such district, under any power of election, appointment or authority, derived from or granted by, or claimed under any so-called State or government thereof, of municipal or other division thereof, and upon such suspension or removal each commander subject to the disapproval of the General, as aforesaid, shall have power from time to time to provide for the performance of the said duties of such officer or person so suspended or removed by the detail of some competent officer and soldier of the army, or by the appointment of some other person to perform the same and to fill vacancies occasioned by death and resignation or otherwise.

Section 3. That the general of the army of the United States is invested with all the powers of suspension, removal, appointment and detail granted in the preceding section to the District Commanders.

Section 4. That the acts of the officers of the army already done in removing in said districts, persons exercising the functions of civil officers and appointing others in their stead are hereby confirmed: provided, that any person heretofore or hereafter appointed by any District Commander to the exercise of the functions of any civil office may be removed either by the military officer in command of the district or by the General of the army, and it should be the duty of such commander to remove from office, as aforesaid, all persons who are disloyal to the government of the United States, or who use their official influence in any manner to hinder, delay, prevent or obstruct the due and proper administration of this act, and the acts to which it is supplementary.

Section 5. That the board of registration provided in the act entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2, 1865, and to faciliate the registration, passed March 23, 1868, shall have power, and it shall be their duty before allowing the registration of any person to ascertain upon such facts or information as they can obtain, whether such person is entitled to be registered under said act, and the oath required by said act shall not be conclusive on such question, and no person shall be registered unless such board shall decide that he is entitled thereto, and such board shall also have power to examine under the oath to be administered by any member of such board any one touching the qualification of any person claiming registration; but in every case of refus.l by the board to register an applicant, and in every case of striking his name from the list as hereinafter prescribed, the board shall make a note or memorandum, which shall be returned with the registration list to the Commanding General, for the ground of such refusal or such striking from the list: provided, that no person shall be disqualified as a member of any board of registration by reason of race or color.

Section 6. That the true intent and meaning of the oath prescribed in said supplementary act, is, among other things, that no person who has been a member of the Legislature of any State, or who has held any executive or judicial office in any State, whether he has taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States or not, and whether he was holding such office at the commencement of the rebellion or had held it before, and who has afterwards engaged in rebellion against the United States, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof, is entitled to be registered or vote, and the words "executive on judicial office in any State," in said oath mentioned, shall be construed to include all civil officers created by law of a State, or for the administration of justice.

Section 7. And be it further enacted, that the time for completeing the original registration provided for in said act may, in the discretion of the commander of any district, be extended to the first day of October, 1867, and the boards of registration shall have power, and it shall be their duty, commencing 14 days prior to any election under said act, and upon reasonable public notice of the time and place thereof, to revise for a period of five days the registration lists, and upon being satisfied that any person not entitled thereto has been registered, to strike the name of such person from the list, and such person shall not be allowed to vote; and such board shall also, during the same period add to such registry the names of all persons who, at that time, possess the qualifications required by said act, who have not been already registered, and no person shall at any time be entitled to be registered, or to vote, by reason of any executive pardon or amnesty for any act or thing which, without such pardon or amnesty, would disqualify him from registration or voting.

Section 8. That all members of said boards of registration, and all persons hereafter elected or appointed to office in said military districts, under the so-called State or municipal authority, or by detail or appointment of the district commanders, shall be required to take and subscribe to the oath of office prescribed by law for the officers of the United States.

Section 9. That no district commander, or member of the board of registration or any officers or appointees acting under them, shall be bound in his action by any opinion of any civil officer of the United States.

Section 10. That section 4 of said act last named shall be construed to authorize the commanding general named therein, whenever he shall deem it needful to remove any member of a board of registration, and to appoint another in his stead, and to fill any vacancy in such board.

Section 11. That all the provisions of this act, and of the acts to which this is supplementary, shall be construed literally to the end that all the intents thereof may be fully and perfectly carried out.

MONDAY, July 15.

SENATE. The reconstruction appropriation bill was passed.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the President, transmitting all orders, opinions, etc., sent to District Commanders, and estimating the amount necessary to carry out the work of reconstruction.

A debate arose on that part of the President's communication referring to the assumption by the United States of the debts of the rebel States incurred before the war.

HOUSE. The Supplemental Reconstruction Bill, as correctly enrolled, was presented and signed.

The Senate amendment reducing the appropriation for carrying out the reconstauction acts was concurred in.

Special Notices.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS

ARE the most perfect purgative we are able to produce and, as we think, has ever yet been made by any body. Their effects have abundantly shown to the community how much they excel the other medicines in use. They are safe and pleasant to take but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstruction of its organs, purify the blood, and expel diseases. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart tone and strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the every day complaints of everybody, but formidable and dangerous diseases. While they produce powerful effects, they are at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar coated, they are pleasant to take, and being purely vegetable, are entirely harmless. Cures have been made that would surpass belief, were they not substantiated by men of such exalted character as to forbi t the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians cerify to the public the reliability of our remedies, while others have sent us the assurance of their conviction that our Preparations contribute immensely to the relief of our afflicted fellow-men.

The Agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis our American Almanac, containing directions for the use of these medicines and the certificates of their cures of the following complaints:—

Costiveness, Billious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from foul stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels and Pain arising therefrom, Flatulence, Loss of Appetite, all Diseases which require an evacuant medicine. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout and other kindred disorders arising from a low state of the body, or obstruction of its functions.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations on which they may make more profit. Demand AYER'S and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass ; nd sold by all Druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

For sale by O. K. PARTRIDGE, Druggist, Augusta. 2m26

DR. AYER'S MEDICINES,

Sold in Augusta at FULLER'S Drug Store. 21

BE ON YOUR GUARD

against the IMITATIONS and COUNTERFEITS of

HOSTETTER'S

STOMACH BITTERS,

with which the PIRATES who make a DISHONORABLE LIVING, by preying upon the sick and suffering, are now endeavoring to flood the markets of this country. Whenever these POISON-MONGERS are discovered, they are immediately prosecuted by the proprietors, who expend thousands of dollars annually in tracing them to justice. Within a short time injunctions have been obtained in the Courts of the United States against a number of individuals and firms, and suits are now in progress against several others, all of whose names will be given to the public. But in spite of the utmost vigilance and activity of their detective agents, the undersigned are of course unable to protect the public *entirely* against piratical imitations of a Standard National Tonic, everywhere in request, and as readily convertible into cash as United States Bonds or Treasury Notes. They, therefore, as A MEASURE OF PRECAUTION, direct attention to the fact that a finely engraved label, representing St. George and the Dragon, and a beautiful proprietary stamp, bearing the official endorsement of the Government, appear on every bottle of the genuine BITTERS. The article is further authenticated by a miniature note of hand, with the signature of "Hostetter & Smith," to counterfeit which is a *State Prison Crime.* The true BITTERS are sold *in bottles only, and never in bulk.* 1m39

DIRECTIONS

FOR

MAKING YOUR OWN SOAP

With your Waste Grease!

PENN'A. SALT M'FG. CO'S.,

RENOWNED SAPONIFIER!

(Patents of 1st and 8th Feb , 1859.)

OR CONCENTRATED LYE!

2 Cents only for every pound of Soap.

DIRECTIONS.

Dissolve one box of Lye in 2½ pounds (pints) of hot water, in an iron pot. Melt in another pot or pan 5 pounds of clean fat or grease. Take off the fire, and into *this* stir slowly the dissolved lye and keep stirring until the whole becomes well mixed and like molasses. Now cover up, and set in a warm place over night. Next day cut up into small pieces, add 6 pounds (or pints) of water, and melt with a gentle heat until the soap is *all dissolved*, then pour into a tub to cool. When cold cut into bars, which will be fit to use in about 19 days.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Be particular in asking for PENN'A. SALT M'FG. CO'S SAPONIFIER. 51eowly

SAPONIFIER OR CONCENTRATED LYE

For sale in Augusta by TITCOMB & DORR, Druggists. 15

DR. SCHENCK'S NEW OFFICE.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, of Philadelphia, has opened an office on second floor of No. 35 HANOVER STREET, Boston, where he will be professionally every WEDNESDAY, from 9 to 3. Every person complaining with Consumption or any disease leading to it is invited to call on him. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer the charge is five dollars.

Dr. Schenck can explain to patients very correctly the stage of their disease, and how to use his medicines, namely, his Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills, without the use of the Respirometer; but by it he can tell exactly how far the lungs are gone, and what part also: whether it was Tuberculous, Pulmonary, Bronchial or Dyspeptic Consumption, or whether it is merely an ulcerated throat and catarrh, or from Liver Complaint.

His medicines have full directions, so any one can take them without seeing him, but if they live near by, and are well enough, it is best to see him. All three of his medicines are required in nearly every case o lung disease, for it is impossible to cure Consumption unless the stomach a d liver are kept in perfect order. To get lungs in a healing condition the stomarch must be cleansed, and an appetite for good rich food created, so as to make good blood, before the lungs begin to heal; then the chills and night sweats will stop, and the expectoration become free and easy.

He keeps a full supply of medicines at his rooms, which can be had at all times.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 the half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box.

GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., 38 Hanover street, Boston, General Wholesale Agents for the New England States.

For sale by all druggists. 1teaw50

DR. SCHENCK'S MEDICINES,

old in Augusta at TITCOMB & DORR, Druggists. 15

DR. SCHENCK'S MEDICINES,

Sold in Augusta at FULLER'S Drug Store. 21

MESSRS. PERRY DAVIS & SON:—Having witnessed the beneficial effects of your celebrated Pain Killer in several cases of cholera morbus, within a few years past, I most cheerfully recommend its use, as a safe and effectual remedy. About four years ago I used it in a case of Cholera, and it proved an effectual and speedy cure, and in many cases of rheumatism and in one case of catarrh; and sometime in December last, six of my children were taken down with scarlet fever or canker rash, my only medicine was Pain Killer and Castor Oil—the Pain Killer operating to a charm in cutting the canker, and throwing out the rash, so that in about five weeks my family were entirely recovered, and I recommend the same as a safe and sure cure for the very dangerous disease of scarlet fever, by giving one teaspoonful three times a day, every other day, and every other day Castor Oil

CORNELIUS G. VANDEENBURG, Saratoga Springs.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER, after a thorough trial by innumerable living witnesses, h.s proved itself to be *The Medicine of the Age.* Although there has been many medicinal preparations before the public since its first introduction, and large amounts expended in their introduction, the Pain Killer has continued to steadily advance in the estimation of the world, as the best Family Medicine ever introduced. 1m30

PAGE'S PATENT PUMP AND GRADUATING SPRINKLER.

A Window Washer, Watering-pot, Green House Syringe, Garden and Fire Engine in one, for $5.

"Nothing that I know is so convenient for protecting plants from Red Spider."—*F. Putnam, Florist, Salem, Mass.*

"Can do the same amount of work in Green House much easier with this and five times faster than with any other article."—*W. H. Gardiner, Salem.*

"Simple and cheap as it is, it combines more advantages for general use than any other."—*Hovey & Co., Boston.*

"Nothing equals your Patent Pump and Graduating Sprinkler for variety of work, economy of time, or convenience in use."—*J. S. Ives, Seedsman and Florist, Salem.*

"Saved my dwelling house when on fire, and without damage to carpets, five minutes later, only a deluge from a Fire Engine could have saved it."—*David Kelley, Bookseller, Troy, Miami Co., Ohio.*

Agents wanted everywhere.

3t32 N. B. POST PUMP CO. 51 Hanover St., Boston, Mass.

MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP

With B. T. BABBITT'S pure Concentrated Potash, or ready soap maker. Warranted double the strength of common Potash, and superior to any other saponifier or ley in market. Put up in cans of one pound, two pounds, three pounds, six pounds and twelve pounds, with full directions in English and German for making Hard and Soft Soap. One pound will make fifteen gallons of soft soap. No lime is required. Consumer will find this the cheapest Potash in market. B. T. BABBITT,

9m45 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72 and 74 Washington St., N. Y.

Turner's Tic Doloureux or Universal Neuralgia Pill is a safe, certain and speedy Cure for Neuralgia and all Nervous Diseases. The severest cases are completely and permanently cured in a very short time. Neuralgia in the face or head is utterly banished in a few hours. No form of Nervous disease withstands its magic influence. It has the unqualified approval of many eminent physicians. It contains nothing injurious to the most delicate system. Sold everywhere. Sent on receipt of $1.00 and two postage stamps.

TURNER & CO., 1y30 120 Tremont street, Boston, Mass., Proprietors.

MOTH & FRECKLES.

The only reliable remedy for those brown discolorations on the face called Moth Patches and Freckles, is PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Prepared only by Da. B. C PERRY Dermatologist. 49 Bond St., New York. Sold by all druggists in Augusta and elsewhere. Price $2 per bottle. 6m15

USE SCHLOTTERBECK'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION,

Warranted equal to the best for removing Moths, Freckles, &c., price only 50 cents per bottle. For sale in Augusta by CHAS. K. PARTRIDGE, Druggist. 31

FISHER'S COUGH DROPS.

A standard remedy for COUGHS and CONSUMPTION, prepared by G. W. Wallingford, grandson of the late Dr. Fisher. NASON, SYMONDS & CO., Kennebunk, Me., Proprietors; G. C. GOODWIN & CO., 38 Hanover St., Boston, N. E. Agents. 3m26

It will be a great Blessing to the afflicted to know that they can positively be cured of neuralgia, nerveache, painful nervous affections, headache, hysterics and nervous debility by partaking of an occasional dose of DR. TURNER'S Tiodoireaux or Universal Neuralgia Pill. The extraordinary power of this invaluable medicine is proved by a mass of evidence and testimonials. Apothecaries have it. Principal Depot, 120 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass. Price $1 per package by mail, two postage stamps extra. 3m24

Whiskers. DR. LAMONTE'S CORNELLIA will force Whiskers upon the smoothest face, or Hair upon Bald Heads. Never known to fail. Sample sent for 10 cents. Address REEVES & CO., 48 Nassau St., New York. 1y30*

Save Your Doctor's Bills. COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE will save the expense of a Doctor very many times if kept on hand ready for immediate use. In the summer season, for Cholera Morbus, Pain in the stomach, Diarrhœa, &c., it is a sure and certain remedy. 52

COE'S COUGH BALSAM,

Sold in Augusta by TITCOMB & DORR, Druggists. 15

The Infant's Friend. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing SYRUP is the best and surest remedy in the world for all diseases of children, such as teething, wind colic, &c. It corrects acidity of the stomach, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify. Offices 215 Fulton street, New York, and 205 High Holborn, London, England.

Be sure and call for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP," having the *fac simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. 1t32

MRS. WINSLOW'S SYRUP,

old in Augusta at FULLER'S Drug Store. 21

FISHER'S COMPOUND MANDRAKE BITTERS.

From the original recipe. Unrivalled for its efficiency. A sure cure for **Diseases of the Blood and Secretions.** Prepared by G. W. Wallingford, grandson of the late Dr. Fisher. NASON SYMONDS & CO., Kennebunk, Me., Proprietors; RUSE BROS. & BIRD, 43 Hanover St., Boston, sole agents for New England. 3m26

The Markets.

AUGUSTA PRICE CURRENT.

TUESDAY, July 16, 1867.

[Corrected weekly by J. MCARTHUR, J. HEDGE & Co., C. H. MULLIKEN & Co., and E. G. STORER.]

Flour,	$11.50 to 20.00	Clear Salt Pork,	$18.00 to 20.00
Corn Meal,	1 40 to 1 40	Mutton ℔ lb,	8 to 10
Rye Meal,	1 75 to 0 00	Spring Lamb ℔ lb,	12 to 14
Wheat,	none	Veal,	6 to 9
Rye,	1 30 to 1 50	Turkeys ℔ lb,	15 to 20
Corn,	1 20 to 1 25	Chickens ℔ lb,	15 to 20
Barley,	1 00 to 1 00	Clover Seed,	Nominal
Beans,	4 00 to 4 50	Herdsgrass,	"
Oats,	70 to 75	Red Top,	"
Potatoes,	40 to 40	Hay ℔ ton,	$15 to 15
Dried Apples,	10 to 12	Lime,	1 75 to 0 00
Cooking Apples,	1 00 to 1 50	Fleece Wool,	40 to 45
Butter,	20 to 25	Pulled Wool,	45 to 50
Cheese,	18 to 20	Sheep Skins,	1 00 to 2 50
Eggs,	19 to 20	Hides,	9 to 10
Lard,	14 to 18	Calf Skins,	20 to 25
Beef,	10 to 13	Lamb Skins,	40 to 0 75
Round Hog,	11 00 to 12 00	Wood, hard,	5 50 to 7 00

CATTLE MARKETS.

AT BRIGHTON, CAMBRIDGE AND MEDFORD

WEDNESDAY, July 10, 1867.

At market:	*Cattle.*	*Sheep.*	*Hogs.*	*Veal*
This week,	3393	6382	1800	450
Last week,	2042	8537	1850	650
One year ago, (July 3,)	1272	4104	2100	200

PRICES.

BEEVES—Extra qual.... $14.00@14.00
First qual..... 13.50@13.75
Second do.... 12.00@13.00
Third do..... 12.00@12.75
Poorest grades of cows, bulls, &c., $10.00@11 00

Per 100 lbs. on the total weight of hide, tallow, and dressed beef.

WORKING OXEN—$200 to 300; handy steers, $160 to 200, or a little above their value as beef.

MILCH COWS—$60@80; Extra, $85@115; Heifers; farrow, $40@55.

SHEEP—℔ lb., 4¼@6c; Extra, 6½@—c.

HIDES—Brighton, 10@10½c; country lots, 9@10c. CALF SKINS 20@22c. TALLOW, 7¼@8c ℔ lb.

PELTS—Lambs, 50c; Shorn, 25c ℔ lb. Wool $2 25 @2.50.

SHOTES—Wholesale, 8@9c; retail 8@10c ℔ lb.

DROVES OF CATTLE FROM MAINE.

D. P. Allen, 3; R. D. Blinn, 2.

REMARKS. The supply in not so large as it was one week ago, and the quality is not so good. Trade has been very active, and nearly all the cattle were sold before the clock yesterday afternoon. The prices remain about the same as they were last week, but trade has been livelier. Buyers were here from Portland, and bought some cattle for that market. There are but a few cattle from the North this week, and there has not been any beeves from Maine for several weeks past.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—DROVES FROM MAINE.

J. Abbott, 97; R. D. Blinn, 38; W. Flagg, 46; A. M Lash, 98

The trade for sheep and lambs is dull, and some of the drovers sent their stock off to the slaughtering establishments to be marketed. We quote sales of 50 Lambs at $3.00, 46 at $3.50 ℔ head which was said to be less than the cost in Maine. One car load of lambs sold at $1.50 ℔ head, 123 coarse wooled Canada Lambs sold for $4.18¾, 45 at $3, 60 New York Lambs at $3 50, 64 at $3.12.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

SATURDAY, July 13, 1867.

New wool though rather late in the market, is beginning to come forward from nearly all the wool growing States in fair sized lots. There are some 3000 bales of Western wool now on the way to this market, and is generally in good condition.

From first hands, we hear of sales in Michigan at 40@48c—mostly at 43@45; in Ohio at 40@50, and in Pennsylvania and West Virginia at 45@55c. Some growers are holding considerably above these rates, but will hardly be ab e to find takers in the present state of the Eastern markets. Indeed, it is doubtful whether any description of wool, which is bought up at over 50c, will realize any margin to to the buyer or consumer. But little New England wool is in market.—*Com. Bulletin.*

PORTLAND MARKET.

PORTLAND, July, 13, 1867.

APPLES—Green ℔ bbl. $8 00@9 00; Sliced, ℔ lb 15@16.

BUTTER—Country ℔ lb 23, @25, Choice Table, 28@32; Store 17@18.

BEANS—Marrow ℔ bush. $0 00@0 00; Pea $4 75@5 25; Blue Pod, $4 25@4 75.

CHEESE—Now, 12@16c

FISH—Cod, large shore, ℔ quin. $5 00@6 00; large Bank ℔ quin $4 50@5 40; small Bank, ℔ quin. $3 00@0 00; Pollock, ℔ quin. $3 25@4 45; Haddock ℔ quin. $2 00@2 25; Hake $2 00@2 50; Herring, shore, ℔ bbl., $6 00@7 00; Scaled ℔ box, 0 3c@0 40c; No. 1 Herring ℔ box, 20@25c; Mackerel, ℔ bbl. — Bay No. 1, $18 00@19 00; Bay No. 2, $00 00@00 00; Shore No. 1, $19 00@20 00; Shore No. 2, $00.00@ 00.00, Shore No. 3, small $6.00@7.25.

GRAIN—Rye, $1 75@1 85; Oats 90@.95c; mixed corn, $1 12 @1,15; Yellow, $1.17@1.23; Barley, 1 10@1 25c, Shorts per ton $42@45.

HAY—℔ net ton, pressed, $25@00 00; loose $00@00.

HIDES AND SKINS—Western 18@19; Slaughter Hides, 9½ @ 10c; Calf Skins, 20@00; Lamb Skins 1 00@1 25.

PRODUCE—Potatoes ℔ bush, $ 60@ 65; Beef ℔ lb., 10@ 13c; Eggs ℔ doz., 20@21c; Turkeys, 20@25c; Chickens, 17@ 20c; Geese, 20@23; Onions, $1.25@1 50 ℔ bush.; Lamb, 18@20c; Veal 10@12c.—*Price Current.*

BOSTON MARKET.....July 14.

FLOUR—Western Superfine, $6 00@8.00; Common extras at $9.0 @11.00; Medium extras at $11. 50@ 13.00; and good and choice, including favorite St. Louis brands, at $14.00@18.00 ℔ bbl

CORN—Western mixed, $1.15@1.20; yellow, $1.22@1.23

OATS—Northern and Canada, 86@100c ℔ bush; P. E. Island 00@00c.

RYE—1 60 @1 65 ℔ bush. Shorts $35@$37; Fine Feed $40@ 42; and Middlings at $45@50 ℔ ton.

WOOL—42@66c ℔ lb, as to quality, for fleece and pulled.

HAY—Sales from $25 to $30.

NEW YORK MARKET.....July 15.

FLOUR—State, $7 10@11.25; round hoop Ohio, $10.50@13.25 Western, $7.10@12 60; Southern, $9.75@17.75; Canada dull.

WHEAT—No. 2 Milwaukee new, $2.25@$2.28; Milwaukee Club 00.

CORN—Mixed western, 1.5@1 7

Married.

In Norridgewock, by Rev. E. Nugent, Charles B. Adams, of Skowhegan to Hattie W. Smith, of New Sharon.

In Carthage, July 4th, Gilman P. Beverly to Mary A. Maxwell, both of Carthage.

In South Litchfield, July 7th, by Rev. M. J. Stcere, Judge H. W. True of Augusta, to Sarah J. Moore of L.

In Kingfield, July 4th, by Charles F. Pillsbury, Esq., William H. Potter to Imogene French, both of K.

In Jay, July 24, Alfred Stone to Hannah E. Skofield, both of Weld.

In Farmington, July 4th, Albert T. Smith to Emma A. Coombs, both of Strong.

In Whitefield, July 14th, by Rev. S K. Partridge, Charles F. Ware, of Whitefield to Emely B. Reeves, of Jefferson.

Died.

In Augusta, June 25th, Lizzie L., daughter of S. L. and Lizzie Gilman, aged 6 years 11 days; July 2nd, of paralysis, Wm. M. Sabine, aged 37 years.

In Palermo, Nathan Longfellow, aged 66 years.

In Brewer, July 1st, Ann E., daughter of William Bunker, Esq., aged 26 years.

In Sidney, July 12th, Julia A., wife of W. H. Jackson, aged 31 years 21 days.

In Montville, May 29th, Mr. Jonathan Bartlett, aged 75 yrs.

SUMMER DRY GOODS

Of every description including

Muslins, Broadcloths, Piques, Cassimers, Berages, Docskins, Mozambiques, Cashmerette,

AND

DOMESTIC GOODS,

Are selling very cheap at the

Dry Goods Store of

F. BRIDGE & CO.,

NO. 4, WATER STREET, AUGUSTA.

Store formerly occupied by Wheeler & Hobson. 32tf

PARKER & COBB,

BANKERS,

No. 8 Devonshire Street,

BOSTON.

Interest at agreed rates paid upon Deposits, as at Bank or at stated times.

Stocks, Bonds and Gold Bought and Sold and Carried in Boston and New York. 3m32

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

By the authority of a license from the Probate Court for the County of Kennebec, I shall sell the following real estate belonging to the estate of Richard Doe, late of Augusta, deceased, at public auction, on the premises, on Saturday the 17th day of August next, at 2 o'clock P. M., viz.: One house and lot on Bridge Street and one house and lot on North Street in Augusta.

EDMUND G. DOE, Adm'r on said estate.

July 15, 1867. 3t32*

HENRY O. & A. A. NICHOLS,

MASONS

Slate Roofs Repaired.

All work in their line done promptly, and in a good workmanlike manner, by the day or job. Particular attention paid to Cementing Cisterns, Cellars, &c. Orders left at the Store of B. S. Wood's, West end of Stone Bridge, promptly attended to.

HENRY O. NICHOLS. ALBERT A. NICHOLS.

Augusta, Me. 32tf

C. E. DRUMMOND, M. D.

Office one door North of

FENNO'S BOOKSTORE,

WATER STREET, AUGUSTA, MAINE.

Night Calls answered at the Office. 3m32*

WANTED

Ladies and gentlemen, everywhere, in a business that will pay $5 to $20 per day; no book, patent right, or medical humbug, but a standard article of merit, wanted by everybody, and sold at one third the usual price, with

200 per cent Profit to our Agents.

Samples and circulars sent by mail for 25 cents.

WHITNEY & SON,

6 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

3m32

MAINE WESLEYAN SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGE.

The Fall Term of 13 weeks will commence Monday, Aug 12th. Kent's Hill, July 12, 1867. 3t32 H. P. TORSEY, Pres.

1000 YARDS REMNANTS

Of the best kinds only 10c at the Dry Good Store of F. BRIDGE & CO., No. 4 Water Street, Augusta. 32tf

$40 A DAY TO AGENTS.

LLOYD'S

Great Double Map of Europe and America

combined, mounted and varnished, with ribbon binding, finished to-day, shows ten million names of cities, towns, villages, railway stations, rivers, mountains, lakes, &c., cost $100,000, yet sells at $4, worth $50. Each map, 20 square feet, occupying the space of but one on the wall, with double faced rollers and reverses, by which each map can be thrown front. Every house in the land wants a copy. Printed instructions how to canvass well furnished our agents. Ladies do as well as men. Send money for sample and see the map first. If not sold taken back on demand. Wholesale agents, with capital, for Western States, California, Texas, New Orleans, Canada, South America, West Indies and New England States, could get $10 a copy for this map.

J. T. LLOYD,

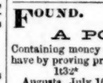
132 23 Cortlandt Street, New York.

MONITOR! MONITOR!!

Why don't you wake up? The Monitor Mower has been invited at two different times to meet the Columbian and Granite within four miles of the residence of Mr. M. E. Rice, and both times he has failed to appear; and yet he advertises that "he should be pleased to sell her out," &c. Farmers in this vicinity think more of mowing grass than they do of mowing in a newspaper. The most of the crowd at the trial at North Newport yesterday came to the conclusion that M. E. Rice was afraid to put his Machine against any first class Mower.

Corinna, July 15, 1767. 1t32 D. C. LYFORD.

FARM FOR SALE.



3 miles from Waterville, 1¼ mile from West Waterville, lying between the two villages, containing 200 acres of excellent land well divided into tillage, pasturing and woodland; cuts 100 tons of hay; good orchard of 150 bearing trees and 150 young trees all grafted. Buildings consist of house, L, woodshed, and stable all attached. Hard and soft water in the house. 2 barns one 92 the other 42 feet long, and sheep shed and granery attached. All in perfect repair. Farm well fenced with cedar. Inquire on the premises of

J. O. BRUMMOND & F. T. MASON.

3t32*

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers his farm for sale, situated in Jefferson on the northeast side of Pleasant pond, 3 miles from Cooper's Mills, containing about 100 acres of land, 60 acres of which are woodland and pasture; and the balance under good cultivation. The buildings consist of a dwelling house in comfortable condition, a barn, and other outbuildings. A never-failing spring of water runs through the farm, and an excellent well near the house. The fruit on the farm is excellent and sufficient for a family. The farm cuts from 20 to 25 tons of hay, and the subscriber will sell at a bargain, everything, including the standing crops &c. For further information apply on the premises to WM. H. MURPHY.

Cooper's Mills, June 17, 1867. 2m29*

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, if applied for immediately, a farm of 100 acres, under good cultivation, well divided into tillage, pasture, salt marsh and a good wood and lumber lot, on which is convenient house, barns, carriage-house, &c. The pastures are all well watered. The timber is principally oak, pine and hemlock. The whole farm laying in one body, excepting that severed by the county road; lays on the west side of New Castle, and on navigable salt tide waters. For terms apply to F. L. CARNEY, Sheepscot Bridge, 16 miles east of Gardiner, 6 miles from Wiscasset. Now is the time to judge the farm while the crops are growing on it. Stores, saw and grist mills, church and school house within about one mile.

July 11, 1867. 3t32*

IMPORTANT TO BUTTER MAKERS.

The Pure Crystalized Solar Rock Salt is the only salt that is strictly free from lime and all alkaline substances put up in the State or New England. The Crystallized Solar Rock Salt is put up by WM. HARVEY & CO., Augusta, Me. For sale by grocers generally. Mill west end Kennebec Dam. Salt Store opposite COTTON Factory Office. It is put up by no other party in the State. 3teop32

FOUND.

A PORTEMONNAIE,

Containing money and some other articles, which the owner can have by proving property and paying charges. Call at

132* NO. 5, NORTH'S BLOCK.

Augusta, July 16, 1867.

BUGGY FOR SALE.

The subscriber has a

NICE TOP BUGGY

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN,

If applied for at once.

CHAS. KIMBALL.

July 8, 1867. 3t31

J. S. HUNT & CO'S.

Independent Police & Inquiry Office,

NO. 3 TREMONT ROW, ROOM NO. 4,

Opp. head of Hanover St., Boston.

☞ All busines entrusted to this office will be promptly attended to and strictly confidential. 3m31

WORMS! WORMS!!

Save the children—why let them suffer or die, when relief is at hand? Dr Gould's Pin Worm Syrup will speedily remove Pin Worms, or any other worms from the system without the slightest injury to the health.

It is a mild cathartic, and improves the health by removing all impurities from the system. Sold by

GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO.

6m19 Boston, and all Druggists.

HORSE HOES.

This is to notify all persons having HORSE HOES that they can get them repaired at my shop in East Corinth; and the old style altered over so as to work as well as this improved, all that is necessary to send is the irons. Price $4.

All styles and prices of Hoes kept on hand to sell or swap. The Hoe to buy is the Hoe patented by Chandler & Nickels, Feb. 10, 1857.

MOSES CHANDLER.

East Corinth, June 28th, 1867. 6w30*

NEW GOODS.

We are now opening our Spring Stock consisting of Dress Goods in great variety. A full line of Domestics of the best manufacture, and at the *LOWEST MARKET PRICES.* Also a large assortment of woollens for Men's and Boy's wear. Cloths for Ladies and Misses' Sacques. A complete assortment of Hosiery, Gloves, Small Wares, &c. BARTON & RUSSELL.

April 22, 1867. 29

ALL COMMUNICATIONS

Relating to payment of United State Pensions due at the Augusta Agency and all pension vouchers should be addressed to

HENRY BOYNTON,

4m23* U. S. Pension Agent, Augusta, Me.

BANKRUPTCY.

Congress has passed a Bankrupt Law, which goes into effect June 1st, 1867, by which all persons owing not less than $300, can give up their property, and be discharged from all their debts. Apply to JOSEPH BAKER,

Augusta, May 13, 1867. 23tf U. S. Attorney in Bankruptcy.

M. G. BROOKS.

Keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of Stoves, Tin Ware, Pumps, Iron Sinks, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Zinc, Nails, Glass, &c, at 8 Union Block, Water St., Augus

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER

Poetry.

JUNE PICTURES.

June's glorious sun unclouded shines,
And not a bud unopened lingers;
The roses laugh, and 'mid their vines
The golden-petaled eglantines
Tangle their fragrant fingers.

The epauletted blackbird sings
His love-song in the rushy meadows,
And orioles on flaming wings
Dart through the orchard openings,
And flash into the shadows.

Afar the lake, a silver sheet
Girdled with swells of green, lies sleeping;
The brooks that in its bosom meet
I see not, but their foam-shod feet
I hear the ledges leaping.

In groups beneath the pasture trees,
Full fed the cows lie rowsing;
The locust grove's alive with bees,
With song like that of summer seas,
Among the blooms carousing.

Young quail are whistling in the brake
(Each day their fluttering notes grow firmer),
The kingbirds cheerful music make,
And doves the woodland echoes wake
With soft and armorous murmur.

Sweet is the noontide of the year,
That crowns the world with chaplets florel,
Bids the old Eden reappear,
And make a perfumed atmosphere
With living music choral.

Leave your dull haunts, ye human moles,
Blindly for sordid treasures mining;
Ry verduous paths seek brighter goals,
And wreathe around your jaded souls
The garlands June is twining.

—*Round Table.*

Our Story-Teller.

MODE AND TENSE.

Father was gouty, and often detained from the office for weeks together. Sometimes he was in a very pleasant and genial humor, and sometimes extremely touchy; sometimes in a mood to pour over his old musty law books, sometimes engaged with his pen, and occasionally, not very often, indeed, disposed for a little conversation with "us three," as we prepared our school tasks around the library table. Now and then he would lend us a helping suggestion in regard to some puzzling example in arithmetic, or an explanatory remark on some Latin construction or French idiom; but he did not hold, he said, to getting lessons for scholars, nor to the modern custom of having everything so simplified for them that no mental effort was necessary; so we generally had to solve our difficulties as best we could by continuous and patient application.

One morning the poor man was more restless and fretful than usual. He had had a bad night and kept mother awake so much that she had gone to her room to get an hour's nap while we studied our lessons and waited upon father. But he could hardly be patient with us while we did it, lest our skirts should swing against his muffled feet.

"Be careful, girls, be careful," he cried, deprecatingly, and flourishing his hands all about him. "It's sore all around here."

We laughed at the idea, but understood his precautionary device, and tucked our drapery into the very smallest possible compass whenever we went near to hand him anything.

"Poor papa," said Rebecca, as she slipped behind his easy chair where there was no danger of hurting him, and tried to soothe him by stroking his hair, and stealthily pressing her rich red lips to the shiny bald spot on the top of his head.

This medicine seldom failed of a happy effect.

"Thank you, dear, thank you," he said tenderly. "Now get your comb, and comb me to sleep for a few minutes, if you're not too busy in your books. That comb has a magnetic effect upon me, you know."

Rebecca was never too busy to do his bidding, and by a few passes of her soft fingers and the favorite comb through his thin locks, now changed to an iron gray, she soon had him, if not asleep, yet combed into a quiet humor.

By this time Maria Jane and I were yawning.

"How stupid this grammar is," said Maria Jane. "Nothing but mode and tense, mode and tense, for twenty pages here. I don't see much in mode and tense; I wish there wasn't any."

"Mode and tense!" spoke up my father suddenly. "Don't see anything in mode and tense? I am afraid you are a very dull girl. Mode and tense? Why, there's everything in mode and tense!"

Maria Jane blushed like a peony, not having the least idea that he noticed what she said; and when he broke out so abruptly, and so earnestly, she was all ready to recant everything, and to assent to any proposition he might make; especially that she was a very dull girl, and that grammar was an immeasurably interesting and enlivening study, particularly its department of mode and tense; and she was preparing to submit to a critical catechising on verbs in general, with all their belongings; while the apprehension of divers blunders flashed out from her black eyes, when father began again.

"Yes, girls," he said, addressing us collectively, to the great relief of poor Maria Jane, "there's a great deal in mode and tense; much deep philosophy, many profitable and practical suggestions. Do you see how that can be?"

We were obliged to say we did not understand.

"Well, I suppose not," said father. "But what is meant by mode and tense?"

All of us began at once:

"Mode is the particular form of the verb in which ——"

"Pshaw!" interrupted he, "I don't want any of your grammar-book definitions. It's the general idea I am after."

We were posed and silenced; for if there were any other idea, particular or general, than the grammar-book sets forth, we were guiltless of its acquisition.

"Manner and time, manner and time, girls," cried he, impatiently; "that's the meaning of mode and tense, in plain English. Why, what in the world is all your schooling good for if you can't tell that yet? Don't you see now that mode and tense need not belong exclusively to verbs, or even grammar itself? That it may belong just as properly to circumstances, events, actions, men and things, as to language? Do you not see this? I'm afraid not."

That we looked blank enough to confirm such a fear there is no doubt; but we had no answer to give, for we had never dreamed of such a free translation of those blind words "mode and tense."

"Well, well," father went on, "perhaps I ought not to expect it at your age; but I trust the time will come when you will be able to perceive and apply principles whether found in books or anywhere else; in short, to generalize, and not to be forever cramming your heads with particulars and details. But now, as I have sadly perplexed you all, I must tell you a story to make up for it, as well as to illustrate the importance of mode and tense according to my more enlarged application of it. Aha! that brightens you up at once, I see. Well, shut up your grammars, and you, Rebecca, just move my footstep a little, mind you don't touch my toes. Mercy! Well, I suppose you couldn't help it. Oh!——"

"Did I hurt you, dear papa?" said Rebecca, pitifully; "I tried not to indeed."

"I know it," answered father, kindly; "and now pay attention and I'll tell you my story of mode and tense; it's a short one, and perhaps you'll think it a dull one, but it is all true, and affords very interesting reminiscence to your father."

"Is it about yourself, papa?" asked Maria Jane. "Please to tell us that, at the outset."

"You mustn't be too inquisitive," replied father, evasively. "It's enough to know that it's true, and that I know personally the characters in it; and now don't interrupt me any more."

"No, no, papa," said we all, gathering a little closer to his chair; a movement which he regarded with a deprecating expression until satisfied that his toes were in no danger.

"My friend, Manning, you know," commenced father, (we knew nothing about him, by the way,) was an obscure but ambitious boy; and having ambitics not of an every-day order, he early resolved upon turning himself to some account in the world. But he was a poor man's son, and one of a large family, and the question was how to bring it about under circumstances as unfavorable as could well be imagined. His parents were plain, hard-working, honest, churchgoing people, having little to do with the refinements of life, but possessing plenty of strong good sense and innate perceptions of the properties of social intercourse. And they had carefully and perseveringly inculcated the notions which this good sense suggested. One rule they really insisted on—one, we regret to say, which is too often disregarded by people in their station. They scrupulously enjoyed and enforced, if necessary, a respect and deference for superiors either in age, condition or character; never allowing an infraction of this rule to pass without suitable rebuke or punishment; a practice which all parents and educators of youth would do well to imitate; for, depend upon it, girls, there is nothing in the world which so prepossesses one in favor of another as civil and respectful behavior or address. I care not whether old or young, rich or poor, wise or ignorant, it is the passport to good will, and has, in many instances, been the stepping-stone to fortune.

Well, my friend Manning at this period of his history was as green and untutored a little chap as need be; bashful and awkward beyond all description; but he had got this lesson by heart, though he seldom had a call to put it into practice.

One bright autumn Sunday, young Manning and one or two of his brothers were standing on the terrace of the village meeting-house; for though they lived at a distance they were required to be punctually at church as often as Sunday came; for the parents though not professedly religious, held very correct notions about church-going. 'It's respectable,' said they, 'and we wish you to be respected. We cannot leave you money, but we will see to it that you acquire right habits.'

They stood on the terrace, I said making their boyish observations on the various equipages of the good town's people as they cracked up their steady old nags in order to flourish up to the church door, there to deposit their load of women and children. Among the last arrivals they noticed a horse and chaise which contained only a lady and a little girl both dressed in deep mourning. The lady stopped her horse and looked around in some perplexity as to what she should do with it. Young Manning instantly comprehended the matter and springing to her assistance, his face hot with blushes, he took the reins from her hand while she alighted and helped out the little girl; and though she expressed warmly her pleasure at his unsolicited politeness and attention, his diffidence was such that he could not utter a single word in reply; for he had recognised in her a widow lady who had very recently taken up her residence at a fine old mansion not far from the village, of whose wealth and grandure he had heard fabulous rumors. So he only stood by the horse, blushing and smiling till the occupants of the carriage were safely on the ground, and then carefully secured the horse in a neighboring shed, while the lady and her daughter went into the church.

Now, girls, trival and unimportant as this occurrence may seem, it essentially modified the whole after-life of that lad. It wasn't simply the act itself, but the mode and tense of it, which had such a power to effect his destiny. Do you understand? The manner and time of doing a thing, quite indifferent in itself, may and often does, make an ineffaceable impression!"

Father stopped short and looked earnestly, but very pleasantly.

"Yes, sir," answered Rebecca, thinking he awaited some response on our part; "yes, sir, but that isn't all, is it?"

"Not quite," replied he with a queer twinkle in his eyes, "unless you are tired of listening."

"No, indeed, papa, do go on," urged we all in the same breath.

"Well then," proceeded father, "after service, the widow, Mrs. D., and her little girl, found her chaise at the door, and the same boy in attendance with the same friendly smile, and the same unsurmountable diffidence holding him tongue-tied.

Mrs. D., took a silver quarter from her pocket, and was going to slip it into the boy's hand as an accompaniment to her thanks, but he was out of sight the moment they were seated in the chaise.

'Who is that boy, Elizabeth?' inquired the widow as they drove homeward.

'I don't know, mamma, but I saw him in the Sunday school; his class is very near mine,' replied Elizabeth.

'Indeed!' said Mrs. D.; 'but I might have known he belonged to the Sunday school, and that he had been carefully trained at home, too, by his civil and obliging behavior. Quite extraordinary in a raw country lad. I shall keep my eye on that boy, Elizabeth, for you may rely upon it he will yet be heard of in the world, whatever his situation and prospects may now be.'

Elizabeth was pleased to hear him commended, and added her own remark to the same purport.

Through the succeeding week the lad was often mentioned; and by taking some trouble, his name and address were ascertained, together with certain particulars respecting his ambitious purposes for the future; all of which information only served to convince the widow D., that she had not been mistaken in her first estimate of the youngster.

We now pass over an interval of ten years, which to my friend Manning, were years of stern but resolute struggle and toil. Bent on the course which had been the theme of his prattle, he had undertaken, single-handed, to grapple with the thousand obstacles which rose mountain-high between his poverty and a liberal education and a professional career. But he never faltered nor wavered in his determination, though sometimes ready to sink in unequal contest with untoward circumstances. He fought his way through a preparatory process, entered college in advance and graduated with the highest honors of his class.

But results like these, (at least he thought so,) could never have been achieved, had not his courage, energy and resolution been sustained from some unknown and mysterious source. He felt a conviction that there were somewhere those who watched his conflict with deep and earnest interest; and though he could not conjecture where they were, nor who, he determined that those invisible eyes should not witness a defeat. Now and then in his greatest emergencies, (for these seemed to be understood by others beside himself,) he would find some solid testimonial of interest appearing just at the moment of need; and in a manner, too, so considerate and delicate as to awaken no other feeling than the liveliest gratitude. More than once, when he went with a rueful face to make known the impossibility of discharging certain pecuniary obligations at the appointed time, he found them already canceled; and when he entered on the study of the law, he was not unfrequently astonished by the arrival at his quarters of packages of books, just the ones he needed to aid his progress."

Here father looked complacently at his own capacious and well-filled shelves, with deep and earnest interest.

"When he was admitted to the bar, and was dubiously casting about for some humble place where he might open an office and commence the practice of his laboriously-acquired profession, he found friends, hitherto unknown to himself, ready to lend him assistance and council, saying they had been for years acquainted with his stout-hearted endeavors. How it could be he was unable to divine, but he thanked Heaven and them, and made good use of their kindly suggestions.

Soon an advantageous partnership was offered by an elderly gentleman in a large and wealthy village, and from this time forth he was a man!

During all these years our poor student had enjoyed only a speaking acquaintance with the widow D., and her pretty Elizabeth; but he soon discovered that his newly-formed business relation was likely to bring him often into the society of that profoundly-respected family, inasmuch as his partner proved a near and valued relative. Of course Manning was enchanted, for now his bashfulness was somewhat worn off, and—well to be brief, things took their own course at which none who ever knew Elizabeth D. would at all wonder, and—our young attorney began to be haunted with aspirations of a nature quite different from those which had incited and stimulated his literary career. And still more singular to relate, the improvident puppy with the full knowledge and consent of the good widow and her charming daughter, did actually consume and squander the very first hundred dollars his profession ever yielded him, in doing the honors of a nuptial occasion with the sweet young lady! A consummation of bliss which he could scarcely believe awated him till all was over and he called her his lawful wedded wife!"

Father stopped a moment and looked at us as we listened with breathless interest to his story, only afraid of its terminatiug too quickly, but we thought his eyes were a little moist just at this moment, for he went on in a voice somewhat lowered.

"It was not till long after this event that he became aware how much the mode and tense of one trifling act of his boyhood, had to do with his enviable destiny, for—"

At this moment the library door being ajar, mother hastily entered the room, saying with an odd expression of countenance,

"Husband, husband, what in the world are you talking to the girls about this morning? I overheard a few remarks; come girls, it is time to go to school; start off this moment, or you will be too late."

"I was only explaining their grammar," replied father, laughing and putting to his lips the hand with which she was about to adjust his cushions.

We looked to them and then at one another, and the truth seemed to flash simultaneously upon us.

"Twas mother, 'twas mother!" we exclaimed all at once, and rushing upon her we clasped her in our six arms and overwhelmed her with a perfect torrent of kisses; whilst father, forgetting the risk of his toes for the moment, laughed till the tears ran down his cheeks, and mother chided, and blushed, and laughed alternately.

We needed no other confirmation that father had been letting out family secrets; and after a scene of tumultuous merriment, such as that library never witnessed, to our knowledge before or since, we obeyed mother's reiterated injunction, and started off for school, with a glorious opinion of mode and tense!

A Stranger in the School.

On a warm day, a large school of boys and girls were conning over their lessons. The teacher tried hard to keep order, to make all take to their studies, to help those who needed aid, and to make all happy. He opened the doors and windows to give them fresh air, but all would not do. Some felt discouraged with their lessons, some felt sleepy, some felt cross, and everything seemed to drag and linger. By and by the heavy tread of a foot on the door-steps was heard, and without knocking, in walked a hard-faced man, somewhat old in years but with a firm step. The children at first felt afraid of him, but they soon found that beneath his hard looks, there was a bright eye, a pleasant smile, and a kind heart. But instead of sitting down and staring at the school, he sat down by the side of a little girl who was trying in vain to get her spelling lesson. There were tears of dissouragement in her eyes.

"Well, what's the matter with our little one?"

"O, sir! I can't get my lesson! It's so long, and the words are so hard, I can never learn them!"

"Let us see. How many of those words are there in one column?"

"Fifteen, sir."

"And how many columns in your lesson?"

"Three, sir."

"Very well. That makes forty-five words to be learned. How many of these are easy, so that you can spell them at once. Count them."

"Twenty-five, sir,"

"Then you have twenty left which you call hard. Now take the first one, look at it sharp, see every letter in it, count the letters, see just how the word looks. Now shut your eyes, and see if you can still see just how the word looks. Spell it over softly to yourself. There now, you spelt it right. Now do so with the next word, and the next, till you have them all."

"O, sir! that is very easy. I can get my lesson now!"

Then the visitor went to a boy who was puzzling over a sum in arithmatic. He was discouraged and almost cross.

"Let us see. What's the matter here?"

"This sum sir! I can't do it. Every sum grows harder and harder! It seems as if the man who made the book tried to see how hard sums he could put down."

"I see. Now what's the rule by which this sum is to be done? Repeat it. Very well, only you have not said it *quite* right. Turn to it and see. There now, you have left out one important link. You now understand the rule. Try the sum now, putting in the part you left out."

"Oh sir! It's easy now. I see, and I can now do them all."

"Yes; but you must not be thinking about your ball and kite and play. You must give all your mind to the thing you are studying, and then it will be easy."

The stranger next sat down by a boy who was trying to commit the declension of a noun in the Latin Grammar. Over and over he had repeated it, but alas! he could not make the memory hold it. He was ready to throw down the book.

"Hold there, my boy! Don't look so discouraged. Take your pen and carefully write down that declension. See how every word is written, and what letter ends every case. There now, is every word right? Yes? Well, shut your grammar, turn over your paper and on the other side write it all over again from memory. So ho! How many mistakes have you made?"

"Two, sir."

"Very well. Put away that bit of paper, get another and try it again and again till you can write it without a single mistake; you can say it then, for writing will fix it in the memory."

Thus he went from seat to seat and helped all. The scholars forgot the heat. They all had their lessons, the teacher smiled and praised them, and all were very happy. Just as he was leaving, the teacher thanked the stranger and hoped he would soon call again.

"()!" said he, "just send for me at any time, and I will come and give any one a lift."

"Pray sir, by what name shall we ask for you?

"Mr. Hardstudy, sir, at your service!"

Scenes at Stratford-on-Avon.

From a letter of Col. John W. Forney, written at Stratford-on-Avon, the birthplace of Shakspeare, to the Philadelphia *Press*, we make the following extract:

"The whole vicinage is instinct with Shakspeare. The church in which he was buried two days after his death, directly under the lofty tablets which record the departed members of the still ruling families of the neighborhood, proves that his fame was acknowledged at his own home; and the original deed to his father, showing that he resided in the house called "The Birth-place;" the celebrated letter from Richard Quyney to Shakspeare, in 1598, asking for a loan of thirty pounds, the only letter to Shakspeare known to exist; Shakspeare's gold signet ring, with the initials 'W. S.,' and a true-lover's knot between; specimens of the original copy of the play, "The Merry Wives of Windsor," with many more equally important evidences, included in the architecture of the town and neighborhood; the old title deeds of the family; the likeneases in possession of the nobility; even the signs of the shops and taverns—the whole establishing the full identity of the illustrious dead, and reviving all the enthusiasm of the student. It would have been criminal incredulity, not to say ingratitude, to doubt in such a presence; and as I stood before his grave-stone, and read his own epitaph, written by himself, out in deep letters into the solid granite—

Good friend, for Jesus sake, forbear
To dig the dust inclosed here;
Blest be the man that spares these stones,
And curst be he that moves my bones—

and remembered how, in all his writings, he seemed to shrink from violation of the dead, I seemed almost to stand in his living presence. Hardly less impressive was the heart-warm tribute of "rare Ben Johnson" on the title-page of the first printed edition of his plays, directly under his excellent portrait, still supposed to be his best. There was a startling vitality and fidelity in this witness:

This figure, that thou here see'at put,
It was for gentle Shakespeare cut;
Wherein the graver had a strife
With nature to outdo the life.
Oh! could he but have drawn his wit
As well in brass as he hath hit
His face, the print would then surpass
All that was ever writ in brass;
But since he cannot, reader, look
Not on his picture, but his book.

Yet, if all mortal testimony were really lost, Shakspeare could not be forgotten. The crumbling walls of the old house in which are preserved the few proofs of his career presage their speedy disappearance from the face of the earth; and yet the immortality of the poet is secured in the imperishable gratitude of his race. Within a few days I have visited the seats of the surrounding nobility, for Stratford-on-Avon is literally filled with the stately castles of the ancient families. What an unwritten yet unforgotten poem it is, the humble grave of Shakspeare in the centre of these ostentatious palaces! The unpretending poet, safe in his everlasting fame, and the living peer, spending his millions to keep his dead ancestors from oblivion. Within a short ride by rail is "Blenheim," the gorgeous estate of the Duke of Marlborough, well described as "an earthly paradise." It was presented by Queen Anne to the Great Duke after his glorious victory at Blenheim, and Parliament voted two millions five hundred thousand dollars for its adornment. The opulence that marked the original gift has been intimated by the profusion of the succeeding outlays to maintain its grandeur. A park of twenty-seven hundred acres filled with flocks of sheep and herds of deer—an artificial lake covering over two hundred acres—plants and flowers from every quarter of the known world—walks, waterfalls, and fountains—endless statuary—tapestries and paintings nearly two hundred years old, including ancient master-pieces of Rubens and Titian—a library two hundred feet long containing nearly 18,000 volumes, the whole of these luxuries included in a building the front of which is 350 feet in length—all to do honor to a successful general and his haughty duchess, who notwithstanding his victories, is denounced by Macaulay as a corrupt, faithless, and dangerous courtier! And all this vast expanse of soil and these priceless luxuries are left for nine months of the year to the care of a few servants, because the present owner cannot bear the cost of living here, while hundreds and thousands of God's creatures are living and almost starving at his very gates! You thus can have an idea of what is called the territorial aristocracy of England. Eight miles from Shakspeare's grave is the stately castle of the Earl of Warwick, where, though the grounds are not so extensive as those of "Blenheim," the inner objects are scarcely less costly.—Here, indeed, the Muse of History can recall the past and forecast the future; but the contract between the enduring renoun of a great genius like Shakspeare and the fleeting fame of those who lived only upon their prince's favors remains the same. "Kenilworth" is in the same locality. I wandered among its moss-covered ruins—all unroofed and deserted as they are—and traced the lines of the huge structures which three hundred years ago re-echoed to the revelry of the royal courtiers and their retainers, and re-read in the fascinating pages of Sir Walter Scott the bitter rivalries of Essex and Leicester, the sad fate of Amy Robstart, the splendid progress of Queen Elizabeth from London, as described by the Wizard of the North; and I fancied the crowds that thronged the roads and filled the broad demense around the residence of the handsome favorite. Not far off is "Chatsworth," the estate of the Duke of Devonshire, far more expensive though more modern than "Blenheim." Here I found a park of two thousand acres and over six thousand deer; a palace of quadrangular form, with an open court in the middle, in the centre of which is a splendid fountain. It is impossible, even if it were any part of my purpose, to describe the works of art and the money spent to adorn an establishment occupied only exceptionally by its titled owner. The gardens and conservatory are the gems. They were planned and laid out by Sir Joseph Paxton, who was formerly a common gardener of the Duke's, and whose salary was larger than that of the President of the United States. Close at hand is "Haddon Hall," another old castle, with large grounds, and in the same circle is "Newstead Abby," the abode of Lord Byron, now owned and occupied by Colonel Wildman, a gentleman of cultivation and taste. But among all the splendors of these gorgeous habitations and almost imperial estates, I could not forget how much was wasted and lost that ought to be distributed among the people, and how securely and easily the fame of Shakspeare was preserved amidst the expensive contrivances of the aristocracy to keep its empty names alive.

On Sleep.

No person who passes only eight hours in bed can be said to "waste time in sleep." According to Gorget, a woman should sleep a couple of hours longer than a man. For the latter he allows six or seven hours, for the former, eight or nine. It is certain that strength or energy of brain will, when aided by custom, modify the faculty of controlling the disposition to slumber. Frederick the Great, and Hunter the great surgeon, slept only five hours in the twenty-four, while Napoleon seemed to exert a despotic power over sleep and waking, even amid the roar of artillery. An engineer has been known to fall asleep within a boiler while his fellows were beating on the outside with their ponderous hammers; and the repose of a miller is not incommoded by the noise of his mill. Sound ceases to be a stimulus to such men, and what would have proved an inexpressible annoyance to others, is to them altogether unheeded. It is common for carriers to sleep on horseback, and coachmen on their coaches. During the battle of the Nile some boys were so exhausted that they fell asleep on the deck, amid the deafening thunder of that terrible engagement.

The faculty of remaining asleep for a great length of time is possessed by some individuals. Such was the case with Quin, the celebrated player, who could slumber for twenty-four hours successively; with Elizabeth Orvin, who spent three-fourths of her time in sleep; with Elizabeth Perkins, who slept for a week or a fortnight at a time; with Mary Lyall, who did the same for successive weeks; and with many others more or less remarkable. In Bowyer's Life of Beattie, a curious anecdote is related of Dr. Reid, viz:—That he could take as much food and immediately as much sleep as were sufficient for two days. The celebrated Gen. Elliot never slept more than four hours out of the twenty-four. In all other respects he was strikingly abstinent; his food consisting wholly of bread, water and vegetables. In a letter communicated to Sir John Sinclair, by John Gordon of Swiny, Caithness, mention is made of a person named James Mackay of Sherry, who died in Strathnaver, in the year 1797, aged ninety-one; he only slept on an average, four hours in twenty-four, and was a remarkably robust and healthy man. The celebrated French General Pichegrue informed Sir Richard Blane that during his whole year's campaign he had not above one hour's sleep in the twenty-four. Macish knew a lady who never slept above an hour at a time, and the whole period of whose sleep did not exceed three or four hours in the twenty-four; and yet she enjoyed excellent health.

A SAFE, CERTAIN, AND Speedy Cure FOR NEURALGIA, AND ALL NERVOUS DISEASES.

Its Effects are Magical.

It is an Unfailing Remedy

In all cases of Neuralgia Facialis, often effecting a perfect cure in less than twenty-four hours, from the use of no more than TWO or THREE PILLS.

No other form of Neuralgia or Nervous Disease has failed to yield to this

WONDERFUL REMEDIAL AGENT.

Even in the severest cases of Chronic Neuralgia and general nervous derangements,—of many years standing,—affecting the entire system, in its use for a few days, or a few weeks to the utmost, always affords the most astonishing relief, and very rarely fails to produce a complete and permanent cure.

It contains no drugs or other materials in the slightest degree injurious, even to the most delicate system, and can always be used with perfect safety.

It has long been in constant use by many of our most eminent physicians, who give it their unanimous and unqualified approval.

Sent by mail on receipt of price and postage.

One Package,	$1.00	Postage 6 Cents.	
Six Packages,	5.00	" 27	"
Twelve Packages,	9.00	" 48	"

It is sold by all wholesale and retail dealers in drugs and medicines throughout the United States, and by

TURNER & CO.,
Sole Proprietors,
120 *Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.* 1y31

WALKER'S IMPROVED HORSE PITCHFORK!

This justly popular implement stands unrivalled among the many now before the public, and having been in practical use for the last two years, has met with greater success than any other in the market, selling in greater numbers than all others together, showing conclusively that it is preferred to any other.

It is a small implement, made entirely of iron, weighing only ten pounds, but very durable, and handy to use. All who have used it, speak of it in unlimited terms of praise.

Where it was most largely introduced and used last year, the demand seems to increase, showing that it is a very useful and labor-saving implement, and receives the endorsement of practical farmers.

It was awarded the first premium at a late Agricultural State Fair in Pennsylvania, over all others

The Committee on Hay Forks made the following special report, to wit:

"R. L. Walker, of Jenner X Roads, Somerset Co., Pa., had on exhibition a Hayhook or Fork, which, *on trial*, we find the best implement for unloading hay. For its simplicity of construction its lightness and easy management, we recommend a special Diploma."

We select the following from among the hundreds of testimonials we have received as to its superiority over other forks.

We, the unisersigned, having used the Horse Pitchfork for unloading hay, think it a real improvement. We used Walker's last year and believe it to be the best in use.

ROBERT LEIGHTON,	Westbrook;
JOSIAH ALLEN,	Falmouth;
JOSEPH HOBBS,	"
DANIEL B. ALLEN,	Cumberland.
DANIEL MERRILL,	"
SOLOMON MERRILL,	"

Dr. N. T. True, of Bethel, Me., writes:

Mr. G. A. White.—*Dear Sir*:—I used one of Walker's Horse Hay Forks last season, and would not do without it on any consideration. Its operation is simple, the hay being easily pitched up, and will take to a fork full, if need be, more than any horse can raise. You may rest assured that it was a great comfort to me to let the horse do the work while I sat looking on.

Mr. A. M. Hall, of West Falmouth, Me., writes:

Mr. G. A. White.—*Dear Sir*:—In the haying harvest, pitching with me has always been an item, and I have studiously looked for the best Hay Pitcher, and have tried all kinds that have come to my notice through the papers. I used Walker's last season, and think it much superior to any other; and if it be worth anything to you or anybody else, I am pleased to give this unsolicited testimony.

This Fork properly arranged and managed in a barn, into which, 30 to 40 tons of hay are put has invariably given satisfaction. Agents are now doing good business at putting them up in many parts of the State. There is still some territory not taken. Parties desiring in such places will apply to the general agent. Directions for using sent free by mail.

G. A. WHITE, Gen'l. Agent,
50 with W. F. Smith & Co. Augusta, Me.

UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
AUGUSTA MAINE.

Home Office in Williams Block, Augusta.
Directors Office, No. 80 Washington St., Boston.
New York Office, No. 151 Broadway, N. Y.

MAINE DIRECTORS:

JOSEPH H. WILLIAMS,	Augusta,
JOSEPH BRADSTREET,	Gardiner,
JOHN D. LANG,	Vassalboro'.

The subscriber having been appointed Agent for this Company for Augusta and vicinity, is prepared to receive applications for insurance on lives in all the usual forms of

TERM, LIFE AND ENDOWMENT POLICIES.

☞This is the only Life Insurance Company operating in this State under a charter from Maine—and it is doing a large and successful business in Massachusetts, New York, and other States, which has increased tenfold in the last four years; the total amount of Premiums the past eight months of the current year being over

$500,000.00,

and the amount insured by its Policies during that period being

$5,699,350.00.

It has paid for losses between the date of its organization in 1849 and Dec. 31 1865, the sum of

$944,000.00.

In the Massachusetts and New York Insurance Commissioners' Reports for the years 1864 and 1865 may be found abundant testimony to the safety, good management and remarkable success of this company.

Augusta References.
(Most of whom are insured in this Company).

Hon. Lot M. Morrill,	Hon. Richard D. Rice,
Hon. John L. Cutler,	Hon. Daniel Williams,
Capt. Bela H. Gilbreth, U. S. A.,	Rev. E. H. W Smith.
Col. George W. Stanley, Prest. First National Bank,	
Wm. R. Smith, Esq., Cashier	" "
Benj. H. Cushman, Prest. Granite	" "
Wm. T. Johnson, Cashier,	" "
Joseph A. Homan, Editor of Maine Farmer.	

☞Phamphlets and all desired information to be had at the office of the Company, immediately over the Banking Room of the First National Bank. G. P. COCHRANE, Agent.
Augusta, Oct. 8, 1866. 8tf

MARRETT, POOR & CO.,

Beg leave to inform the citizens of this vicinity, that having removed to their new and spacious store,

No. 90 Middle St., Portland, Me.,
(Adjoining the Canal National Bank,)

They have now in stock a full and complete assortment of all kinds of

CARPETINGS,

Paper Hangings,
Curtain Fixtures,
Upholstery Goods
Feathers, Mattresses, Etc.

Purchasers of the above mentioned goods are respectfully invited to examine our stock.

☞TO MILLERS AND MILL-WRIGHTS:
We keep constantly on hand all the Nos. of the celebrated "Anker Brand" of Bolting Cloths, for sale at the lowest prices.
Orders by mail answered promptly.
A liberal discount made to the trade. 3m27*

THE FINKLE AND LYON SEWING MACHINE, NO. 3.
This Machine which is now manufactured by the
FINKLE & LYON MANUFACTURING CO,
of Middletown, Conn.,
is the most perfectly made Machine now before the public makes the lock-stitch alike on both sides, requires no change o alteration in sewing, from one kind of work to another, and no taking apart to clean or oil. It Hems, Fells, Binds, Embroiders o Braids, Tucks without measuring, Gathers, Borders, &c. It sew equally well every kind of fabric from the finest muslin to 6 or 8 thicknesses of heavy cloth or leather, and is adapted to the widest range of work e any machine in the market. It is unquestionably more simple in construcdion, more easily managed, less liable to get out of order, and more durable than any other Machine. It will last a lifetime without repairs. The patience of ladies is not exhausted in learning to operate it as no lessons are required. Competant judges have decided that it is the best family Sewing Machine in use, by awarding it the first premium at many of the Fairs in the country.

FINKLE & LYON MANUFG CO.,
No. 12, Hamlin St., Middletown, Conn.
S. M. SPILLER, Palermo, General Agent for Maine. Agents wanted to sell the above Machine. 20tf

STATE PENSIONS.
Persons Entitled to the Benefits of the
STATE PENSION ACT,
Approved Feb. 23, 1866.

And continued in force by Act of Feb. 23, 1867, are hereby notified that the Municipal Authorities of Cities, Towns, and Plantations, have been supplied with the necessary Blanks, and will make the applications for parties desirous of availing themselves of the benefits of the Law.

Persons holding certificates under the Law approved Feb 23, 1867, are no longer entitled to *PENSIONS UNDER SUCH CERTIFICATES*, but new applications must be made in all cases, for Pensions to commence from Feb. 23d, 1867.

R. W. SEETSON,
8t23 Chairman Ex. Com. on State Pensions.

TURNER'S
RHEUMATIC LINIMENT,
Celebrated Remedy for
Diptheria, Cholera Morbus, Neuralgia, Dysentery, Cramps and Pain in Stomach, Headache, Toothache, Influenza, Colds, Chilblains, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, and all kinds of Stiff Joints, etc.
Try it, and it will speak for itself! Manufactured by
J. P. TURNER, Bangor, Me.
Wholesale and retail agents, E. FULLER & SON, HIGHT & DEERING, Augusta. 3m27*

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE.
MAKES FOUR DISTINCT STITCHES,
Lock, Double Lock, Knot and Double Knot.

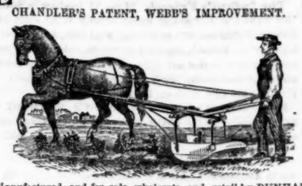
It combines all the good qualities of other first class machines, and possesses many advantages every any and all of them.

It is the only machine capable of making *MORE THAN ONE KIND OF STITCH.*

Call and examine the machine at the store of the subscriber or at his house on Winthrop Street.

THOMAS C. NOBLE,
Agent for Augusta and vicinity,
22tf *Water Street, Augusta.*

EXCELSIOR HORSE HOE.
CHANDLER'S PATENT, WEBB'S IMPROVEMENT.



Manufactured and for sale wholesale and retail by DUNHAM & FLINT, No. 25 West Market Square, Bangor, Me. 3000 of these Hoes are in use within twenty-five miles of Bangor, and give entire satisfaction.

The Excelsior Horse Hoe is one of the greatest improvements in agricultural implements ever invented. It can be readily adjusted to meet the requirements of different soils and is easily changed from Furrowing to a Covering, Cultivating, or Hoeing Machine. It can be used with one horse or two, or with oxen as may be desired. It furrows, covers and hoes the crops in the most satisfactory manner, with a saving of labor in the cultivation of two acres equal to the price of the Hoe. No man who plants half an acre of land can afford to be without it. Any amount of testimonials substantiating th facts above named is relation to the value of this Hoe can be produced if required from the most reliable source, viz: Intelligent, practical Farmers who have used the Hoe for the last three or four years.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS! CHANDLER'S PATENT HORSE HOE. Whereas the undersigned have purchased of MOSES CHANDLER, the original Inventor and Patentee of CHANDLER'S PATENT HORSE HOE, and hold a deed from him, duly executed, covering said Patent Right and all the Improvments made by him, the said Chandler; and whereas the undersigned are also proprietors of WEBB'S Improvement to Horse Hoes, Patented August 8th, 1865; *Now therefore*, this is to caution and notify all persons against making, selling, or using Horse Hoes infringing upon our said rights.

We do not desire to put innocent purchasers to cost or inconvenience in this matter, but our rights must be respected. We, therefore give fair notice that all persons infringing upon our rights, as above named, will be prosecuted and held responsible for damages.

R. B. DUNN, Waterville,
D. M. DUNHAM, Bangor.

Having purchased an interest in the Rights above specified, I unite in the foregoing notice. JOHN C. FLINT, Bangor.
Bangor, May 13th, 1867. 24tf

TEH CAYUGA CHIEF MOWER

so well and favorably known to the farmers of Maine, will be on sale at our usual places for the season of 1867. Send for descriptive circular to WOODMAN & BURNHAM,
3m20 Biddeford, Me.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

I am prepared to exchange clothing for cash, at prices that defy competition.

LOOK! LOOK!
OVERCOATS.

Moscow Beaver Overcoats made to order,	$25
Chinchilla " " "	30

SUITS.

Coats, Pants and Vests, all wool,	$20
" " " "	25

PANTS AND VESTS.

Pants and Vests,	$10
" " "	12

Also, A VERY LARGE STOCK OF

FINE WOOLLENS!

including all the novelties of the season, which will be sold by the yard or made into garments at equally low prices.

A LARGE LOT OF
FURNISHING GOODS,
which will be sold cheaper than can be purchased elsewhere.

☞Particular attention paid to CUTTING, to be made out of Store.

☞Don't all to call before purchasing, as you can save money by so doing.

W. F. CHISAM.
Water, Cor. Bridge Street, Augusta. 51

THE AFFLICTED WILL FIND
—THAT—
SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE
ONLY SURE REMEDY
FOR
Kidney Diseases Rheumatic Difficulties, and Disorder arising from Excesses of any kind.

PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE.

Sold by all apothecaries.

J. A. BURLEIGH,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST, BOSTON, MASS.
3m27 *General Agent.*

C. JILLSON'S WORLD RENOWNED PATENT ANIMAL TRAP.
They are caught coming from their holes.

The cheapest and best trap ever used for catching Rats, Gophers, Squirrels, &c. Don't use poisons to kill r